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J. D. Moffatt

RECEIVED
in receipt
comb. in
N.Y. on
Jan. 31st. 1900
arrived

Pyeng Yang, Korea,

Dear Dr. Brown,

The narratives of the Station for January show that the opportunities before us are greater than ever and that the work here steadily increases in extent and in solidity. In many respects we are facing new conditions and we have in prospect changes which will even yet more seriously affect our work in all respects. Nevertheless now is a harvest time and it looks as though the Lord purposed some great accomplishment through the Korean people — if not through the nation. Our Training Class system, perhaps the most distinctive feature of our work, and one of the greatest factors in its growth and permanence, is also a gauge of its condition. Reports show great growth in the country classes. Mr. Swallen reported a class of nearly 500 on the Western circuit and Mr. Poons one of over 500 as the first class in the new Station at Chai Ryong, while Mr. Blair and I held one of 150 in a new country church. As these district classes assume larger proportions and we make larger provision for teaching them, the people from these more remote sections cease to attend the Pyeng Yang class in such large numbers. We now have practically none from the territories of Gyeon Shan and Chai Ryong Station; but nevertheless the attendance on the Pyeng Yang class keeps up so that this year we again had some 700 enrolled. This indicates steady growth. From the narratives I cull the following facts of interest —

Mr. Bernhis reports visiting 27 groups, taking two months time and traveling 500 miles. He baptized 48 and received 174.

catechumens. His churches have again subscribed sufficient for placing still another Helper at work, making four in that district.

Mrs. Baird is at work on translation of short stories in hope of influencing the home life of the people.

Dr. Baird reports taking up the assignment of several groups in localities near to Pyeng Yang which he can visit on Sabbath. He also reports the temporary disarrangement of the affairs of the Academy owing to the intense excitement over the political situation incident to Japan's assumption of power over Korea. Twelve students without permission and against advice, went to Seoul to die for their country. The whole body of students was in danger of being carried away but strong efforts were put forth and Christian motives appealed to until the victory was gained and normal conditions restored. Some of the twelve died though some were imprisoned. All are now repentant but are suspended for the year. Under temporary arrangements for union with the Methodists Mr. Baird has been teaching in the Academy.

Mr. Blair reports dissatisfaction in a new group because of his refusal to receive an applicant as a catechumen, and his refusal to recognize a young people's society organized by political agents from Seoul. The 70 people still continue faithful attendance on services though the dissenting faction will strive to settle itself and leave a good solid group. A new congregation of over 100 people has been set aside from central church Pyeng Yang and under Mr. Blair's charge has begun its independent life as a third church with fine prospects for growth. Mr. Blair also reports the opening of the Men's Association building on New Year's day - this being a sort of evangelistic headquarters for this city.

Evangelistic Headquarters for all our city churches, with book store, library, reading room, class rooms etc., - a work shop for Christian activity. The opening was attended by the Japanese and Korean officials, the Japanese Consul making an address and contributing twenty yen, with the promise of some books for the library.

Mrs. Blair has been so busy with teaching in Leaders', Girls' School, Women's Training Class and South Gate Church Bible Classes that she has over worked herself to the point of being seriously ill for awhile with diphtheria. She is now well again and off to the country with Mr. and Mrs. McCune for a week's class in a country church.

Miss Kirkwood reports two interesting country classes with the women and school work in the city. The work these ladies do in country classes is so valuable that each class but emphasizes anew our need of another single woman for more of such work, school work now demanding more and more of the time of the ladies we now have.

late Mr. Koons' report for his work since annual meeting shows clearly how soon a new missionary here finds himself a great factor in this large work just waiting with its many opportunities for some one to take hold of it. He has been here but two years yet is in full charge of an immense work in the new station at Chai Ryeng. Setting up temporary quarters and dispensary at Chai Ryeng - help in normal class at Sorai - marriage in Sorai - settled in home in Yang, at Yang Yang - a country trip over his territory covering 50 miles - another visit to Chai Ryeng - more itinerating - a rendezvous meeting at which fund. for an additional helper were raised - more work at Chai Ryeng - a class with Mr. Seallen at Anak tak, a full work there - more itinerating

in - more itinerating until tired out, necessitating a four days rest at home, brought him up to Dec. 1st. Another trip to Chai Ryeng was for preparations for their first-class which proved a great success under Mr. Loons' excellent management. This class will prove to be a great factor in the Chai Ryeng work as its effects will be felt for years to come there having been 110 professed conversions as a result of the class and the evangelistic services conducted in connection with it. After the class Mr. Loons came to Pyeng Yang and took part in the winter class here. He has now returned with Mrs. Loons, whom we most cordially welcome among us, to Chai Ryeng, looking after the growing work there. His fine progress in the language, his zeal, the emergencies of the work and the abundant opportunities have made him an example of what awaits such a man who will give himself to this work in Korea. We urgently need some more such men for equally urgent and promising fields. He reports 53 adults baptized and 143 catechumens received.

It was my privilege to help in the Chai Ryeng class and to talk over with Mr. Sharp, Dr. Whiting and Mr. Loons on the ground the plan for the work of the new station. I particularly enjoyed a share in the ordination of Mr. Han Shi soon as Elder in the Sin An po church, he having been one of the first catechumens I received here in Pyeng Yang in 1893 before the Japan-China war and the man who did most to spread the Gospel in the territory which now becomes the Chai Ryeng station.

In my own narrative I report 53 baptisms and 43 catechumens received in my country groups with steady growth in all - one new group set apart with 40 in attendance and the beginning of two more

In other villages. In one group endowment for a school has been raised, in another the wife and children of the chief secretary of the Governor of the Province have been received as catechumens. In the city a pleasing feature of the Christmas entertainment, adopted at the suggestion of Mr. McCune, was the contribution of rice and millet by the children - each child bringing a handful or more until four big boxes were filled amounting to about fifty yen worth, which was distributed to the poor. What an influence such things have in the right development of the coming generation!

Dr. Whiting reports most of the three months spent in the country at Chai Nyeng, Hai Chi and Huan, treating 214 cases, making 20 calls, teaching in Hai Chi and Hai Nyeng classes, in which he are using to great advantage his special skill as a dragon artist, and baptizing five men, the first baptisms in his ministerial experience. Mrs. Whiting accompanied the doctor to Chai Nyeng teaching among the women.

Miss Snook and Miss Best have given their time to the school and city work.

Mr. Lee has been in South Korea assisting the Co. Pres. in his work. The other in the city make no special report this month.

With the Lord's Day, Jan. 25th., we began our city classes for men and for women with over 200 in attendance each, and in connection therewith have planned an evangelistic campaign for the whole city. We have just set aside still another congregation for a fourth church under Mr. Gerdsel and in the South Presbyterian and two other churches in the city meetings are held every night.

The mornings are spent in Bible study, the afternoons in short prayermeetings preparatory to daily canvass of the whole city with tracts and invitations, and the nights in evangelistic meetings with remarkable testimonies from the Christians. Within five days there have been some 700 men and women who have given in their names as having decided to become Christians, and we are fair to surpass the remarkable record of last year. That a wonderful work of grace God has wrought in Pyong Yang, the richest city of Korea, in these twelve years. Twelve years ago this month I baptized the first converts, - today there are four Pres. and two M. M. churches in the city with an attendance last Sabbath of about 100 people on church services and a Christian constituency in the city of some 5000 people. Our schools are ever crowded, our Sunday school is ever crowded, our churches are ever crowded and the amount of work which comes upon us is at times appalling. Truly it is time for us to make stronger pleas to the church to supply this need with what is needed in the way of equipment of men and buildings, and to supply us with the relatively small sums which we use for carrying on this work. I know I am too late with this plea to reach you before the appropriations are made this year, but I want to say this, that if the appropriations this year do not fairly meet our needs, I think the conditions are such that the Board ought to make a special plea for special gifts for Korea to meet the present wonderful opportunity. When I reach home I hope to have a chance to present to you personally the situation with reference to our need for the Theological and Training Class building.

We are now in position to do what I have long hoped you might do-

send out from Pyeong Yang men equipped to help in other parts of Korea. This year our men go forth to assist in the work of Pusan Station, of Seoul Station and in Yang Pae, An Su and elsewhere, and our Mission committee sends a missionary to the South in Choong Chung Province where our new Station at Shong Ju is being opened. The results in Shong Ju and Chai Pyeng show the wisdom of our move into these places. It is greatly to be hoped that permanent homes for the members of these Stations will be speedily provided that they may be permanently settled where they are so greatly needed and where their time and energy will count for so much more.

On two questions which came up in annual meeting I desire to make brief comment. I have been reluctant to write anything on the Union movement for I do not wish to even seem to oppose the greatest cooperation and comity and the closest relations for conserving time, energy and all mission resources in the conquest of this land for Christ. Nevertheless the enthusiastic wave of union sentiment has I think been unwisely handled and the determination to press for organic union which so strongly controls many, threatens sacrifice which I fear may mean a loss of spiritual power, and greater conflict and friction than if the two churches, in cooperation and brotherly love, each according to its own convictions and policy carry on their work separately, yet without conflict, rivalry or jealousy, which the spirit of union, if first attained, should banish. I sincerely hope Dr. Vinton's mission home may be successful and that we can unite in the publishing work, for otherwise I see little hope of providing Korea with its needed evangelical literature. In the Educational Union there is need for great caution and I confess to a grave doubt.

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fear lest the union institutions depart so largely from Pres. standards and teaching that we fail to build up the character of men most needed for the real evangelization of Korea. However the advantages are so numerous that I hope for union, or at least, happy cooperation in academic and collegiate work.

The word with reference to the "Kusan problem." The members of Kusan Station need our sympathy and prayers and help, not our criticism and blame and censure. They are the victims of a situation which is not remedied by attempts to locate blame for it.

I understand Dr. Irvin has called to resign. If so, I trust the Board will accept the resignation without again referring the question to the Mission. The attempt to have Mr. Sibley stay at Kusan justly failed, for justice to the interests of the Korean church and the evangelization of Korea will keep Mr. Siddobetter there where he is doing a great work. At Mission request we sent one of our best men in Pyeng Yang, Hider-shoo, to assist Kusan Station. Frequent letters from him and Mr. Sibley show how greatly the Lord is blessing them and how greatly we are pleased with the zeal and consecration and methods of the other.

I expect to leave on furlough June 1st., staying here until most of the term of the Theological class is over. It will fair to have 10 Theological students this year taking first, second and fourth year studies. On my way home I expect to stop over for two weeks in Hawaii to look after our many Christians who have gone there. Conditions were such that our people there have refused to unite with the Methodists, organizing separately and have written pleading with us to care for them. Some have gone to the Church of England Mission.

Knowing the character of some of the men who were placed over them as teachers, I do not wonder that they refused to unite. You wrote that our Board would not undertake work in Hawaii but if investigation shows that our people there will not unite with the Methodists what shall I do for them? Shall I ask the Congregationalists to look after them? There are many fine Christian men here, then who will later go on to America and then return to Korea some years after.

I regret that I have not written long ago concerning various other matters of interest but I shall hope to write again soon.

Thanking you for your letters full of sympathetic interest,
and with most cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel A. M. Pett.

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RECEIVED

MAR 14 1908

Wm. W. Plaw.

Pyeong Yang Korea

Feb 1st 1906

Dear Dr. Brown:

Dr. Brown

20, W

I have no doubt others are writing you of the wonderful meetings we are having here but you will be glad of testimony from many eye witnesses. Our special meetings are held in connection with the Korean New Year Bible Study class which began last Friday and will continue for ten days that is up until next Sabbath. In spite of very cold weather and deep snow the evening meetings have been well attended and many hundreds of men and women have decided to believe henceforth in Christ. We have arranged a temporary territorial division in the city with the Methodists and are making common cause against the enemy. We are not transferring members at all but each church has its special section of the city to work and the workers do not conflict. We call it a sphere of influence. I heartily wish we could make it permanent, maybe we can. We have lately set off two new churches from the central church. one at the east gate under Mr Bernheisel's care and one to the north under my care. This makes us four churches. The Methodists have also started an other church giving us six Protestant churches in this city today. The program of the meetings is morning prayers and two study periods in the morning

at 1:30 all those who can do so meet for
prayer and conference after which the men and
women go out to their appointed districts two by two
preaching the gospel from house to house Besides
this we have had small invitations printed
and each day a clip has been put in every house
in the city. It is not possible now to give the
total number of those who have made a start this
week. I have the figures of Friday, Sat. Sunday.
and Monday meeting at our four churches only.

✓ During these four days 521 rose and said they desired
to believe henceforth. The methodists are having
equally interesting meetings. I am so glad that
we started our new churches in time to get the
benefit of this movement. We started out in the
north church with about 100 people and up to
last night 134 people have decided to believe in our
church alone, and the end is not yet. I write that
you may rejoice with us and also pray that
Gods spirit may transform these multitudes. It is
a day of wonderful opportunity. The people say that
nine houses out of ten say they are going to believe.
We need great wisdom just now and I want that
special prayer me made at home that we may be
specially taught and led of the spirit

Sincerely

Wm N Blair

From the time
Guy arrived
There is more
than ever to
do and not
enough people
to do it.
Do you even
get tired of
that old
story?
I am so glad
to be here.
Sincerely yours,
W. H. M. Best

W. H. M. Best
RECEIVED
FEB - 1 1906
Dr. E. C. ...
Jan 2 - 1906

Rev. A. J. Brown D. D.
156 Fifth Ave, New York.

Dear Dr. Brown,

A few days after my arrival in Piquet Yang Dec 6th I was appointed to write the monthly letter to you. I have vacillated until now in order to learn something of what is being done here. I still feel a little like Rip Van Winkle and some what on the outside. But I hope it will not be long now until I shall get into the working of things.

(I came up to Piquet Yang from Huan by rail) and if I hadn't had to stop one day in Seoul to wait for my trunks to come on from Huan, I could have made the trip from Huan to Piquet Yang in two days and for the small sum of six dollars + four cents gold for car fare, where I used to have to allow a week or more for the trip and

pay nearly three times the money for) steam
(or fare) besides hotel bills if we had to wait
at Chemulp. for a steamer to P'yung Yang. (The
rail way from Tussu to Seoul has very comfortable
American coaches - and a dining car service
which is very good, and ridiculously inex-
pensive. The cars from Seoul to P'yung Yang
as yet are only freight cars with planks for
seats running along the sides, and no means of
lighting or heating. The time from Seoul to P'yung
Yang is not quite two or three hours.) I was fortunate
in having company all the way up from Tussu, Dr
Curtis and Dorothy got on the train at Seoul, Mr. Wren
Critchell of the M. E. Mission at Haeju came on
at Sari Oun and Mr. Lee, who had been itinerating
in his Whang Ju district, surprised us at Whang
Ju - It seemed quite a different kind of jour-
ney from any I'd ever had in Korea -
When I reached P'yung Yang the community was
rather quiet. Dr. Wallace of the Methodist Mission
was just recovering from an attack of diphtheria
and Mrs. Blair of ours was sick - very ill
with it; the children of the foreign school had
been exposed to it, so the school was shut out
for a week or so to receive developments - Mr. Lee

in a ~~week's time~~ was much better and no one else
was taken with the dread disease. At the Church
was entertainment held for the missionary
children at Mrs. Lee's, every member, young
and old, of the missionary community was
present - which spoke well for the health
of the community. Dr. Wells remarked at the time
in a ~~front~~ - since there was a good deal of talk
in the community about the young men from
Pyeong Yang - some of them Academy boys, who
had gone a short while before up to Seoul
to give up their lives for their country. Their
idea seemed to be that all they could do for
their country in the hour of shame was to
lay down their lives - so they went. Some
of them were arrested - and not treated at
all as heroes deserve to be treated. They
came back to Pyeongyang afraid that their
names were in danger - and willing enough
to listen to the missionaries who had warn-
ed them before their work of the futility and
futility of what they planned to do. The Acad-
emy boys were not taken back into school,
although they seemed to be allowed to come.

The ~~Wells~~ Training Class is in session now, with
Dr. Gale & Mr. Clark up from Seoul to help in

the teaching. I haven't heard what the attendance is - but it is probably, with as long as it has been, because just before Christmas a class was held at Chai Posing for the Jihong Hai Do people - and so they have dropped out of the class - Yesterday the new Book Room down in the center of the city was opened with appropriate ceremonies - The Rooms were thrown open to visitors, entertainment provided, guide appointed to explain the object of the Rooms - and to show the visitors through the rooms, over one thousand visitors were received during the day - among them the Korean Governor of Pyung Yang, and the Magistrate, and the Japanese Consul. Several sums of money were given by different visitors toward expense of the Book Room -

The work in the city has grown wonderfully while I've been away. Another Church (the third one) is being started - this one in the northern part of the city - and to be under charge of the Bible. The Central Church on Christmas day was so crowded that the women had to be sent away with the promise that the program would be given over again for them a couple days later. Compels me to add that it wasn't altogether

on account of the crowded condition of the
church that the women were sent away after
they had assembled and had heard(?) a part
of the program. - They would not be quiet
through the program, though the "notices" and
Woman leaders exorted them once & again
to, be quiet. - So home they had to go to con-
sider their short comings. - I very much re-
spect the gentle men who tried to persuade
the unwilling sisters to leave the church
on Christian morning have given up the
idea that the Oriental woman leaves in
abject subjection to the will of man,
I guess "when she will, she will, when she
wont, she wont" is of universal application.
The whole scene was very funny, and a most
unexpected turn in the program - but the
program needed this lesson - and I can hear
that when they assembled Wednesday morning
to listen to a second reading of the program
they were as quiet and orderly as could be desired.
This experience shows, however, that even the
Cape Central Church is now too small
to seat the largest gatherings that assemble on
special occasions -
I have found plenty to occupy my time

Wm. Coffin
Arthur J. Brown
My dear Doctor:

W H M G
Pyrus Young
March 14 '06

RECEIVED

APR - 2 1906

May 11

Dr. Brown

Your kind letter of Jan 15th was

duly received. Thank you for it. I know you have a very large family to keep in touch with and I am therefore the more grateful for a personal letter. We always enjoy a Station letter but a personal letter is especially prized since we are so apt to feel that we are only a very small unit in the great missionary enterprise of our Church and become so engrossed in our little corner as to miss the joy and sweep of the world wide work. The little Magazine "A. & the World" surely has a mission we read every word of it. My experience as elder in two home churches made it very clear to me that some such methods as the Forward Movement are employing is absolutely necessary to awaken the Church to its opportunity.

Your notification that the ^{Archway} ~~Western~~ Church had undertaken my support was a great surprise and pleasure. I had thought that I was split up and his supported in sections I ~~had~~ attended that Church - ~~white house~~ ~~looking for a~~ ~~work at~~ ~~the~~ ~~High~~ ~~Post~~ ~~graduate~~ ~~School~~ ~~at~~ ~~Worcester~~ ~~where~~ ~~Dr~~ ~~Part~~ ~~sent~~ ~~me~~ ~~to~~ ~~live~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~time~~ ~~Dr~~ ~~Moffett~~ ~~met~~ ~~Mr~~ ~~Coffin~~ ~~at~~ ~~Ellensburg~~ and speaks of him as being a very superior man. I wish to do all I can to interest the Church in Yona and if Mr Coffin has any suggestions to offer

I would be pleased to follow them. Shall write to him soon. My work is not spectacular, nor am I able to write interestingly of the sick for they are the same in all lands. I believe a history of Chai Ryung Station would be interesting & I hope to be able to give it chapter by chapter. I am to leave tomorrow for Musuone where I am to help in teaching a class and treating the sick. We are to begin building

operations at Chai Ryung March 26th. The Lord permitting - Property to be fenced, well dug & the 1st house started. It was my privilege a short time ago to spend a week in the Country with our great man Dr Moffett. I had been looking forward to it and the close companionship and fellowship of Country Class together was invaluable to me. I do not think it incumbent upon Missionaries to compare or contrast one with another but in Dr Moffett's case he is in a class by himself. It has been his plane and guiding hand under divine blessing, that has made the work in North Korea so successful. The Koreans love him & come to him for advice & comfort so that he has been enabled to develop a large number of strong men. At present I can have one of his men loaned for 4 months, Seoul nearby and all the men in the North have at some time or other come under his moulding influence. At Chai Ryung in our winter class he has come a rotten spirit in some of our leaders and set them straight. So at this class at 'So Kuel' there had been some coldness amongst the people & he wished to be with them & find out the trouble.

It was a pleasure to watch the developments from day to day. Soon they began to complex their voice and before we left he had every man on his side. There may be others more brilliant in this field, but there are none who approach him in sound judgment or executive ability. I have watched Station Master here, and his plain average wit the support of the station although he never pushes his ideas ahead of others, but into the logic of his position he sees. Knowing that the good sense of the station will carry the day.)

This reminds me. On Monday I examined Mr Lee for glasses & in the examination found some myopic astigmatism in his right eye. The next day Dr Moffett came for re-examination & I found that his left eye was astigmatic - so I draw the inference that since Graham Lee & Dr Moffett have looked together so many years and are complementary to one another it must be due to the fact that they have opposite eye axes & therefore their eyes & vision are normal. Choose men with opposite eye axes for the close life of mission stations.

The class at St. Neel's was not large, about 5 being in attendance. It was very cold, and so much snow on the ground that it was hard for the horses to travel. There are large villages where there is a strong church only 3 miles away had an unwelcome invasion of 200 Japanese soldiers who took possession of the village, so the Christians had to stay at home & watch their homes & families. You spoke in your letter of urgency.

Mr. Foster to build a Hospital for Chai Pjeung.
 I am not ambitious for a big Hospital. I know
 that the best work can only be done by the best
 tools, and nothing is too good for a Hospital.
 I do not want however to divert one cent from the
 Evangelistic Work. I hope some day to have a
 good operating room, and a few Korean rooms fitted
 up clean, & with plenty of sun light, where I can
 look out for the Whang Hai sick. And if you meet
 any one who wants to build such a building
 don't discourage him. I can use it to good
 advantage. I find that my ability to draw is
 a great help in interesting & teaching the Koreans.
 Like children, they can grasp an idea more readily
 by the eye than in any other way. So now, when
 ever I go in the country, take blackboard chalk and chalk
 and patch out my lack of words with a few chalk lines.
 Yesterday was James McKee Maffett's first birthday.
 All the small children in the town schools were invited
 to a birthday party. 395 boys & girls in brighter colors
 gathered at the Men's Society, & were made happy by fancy
 bags of Candy, & a general romp. Scott Wells ran a
 phonograph which added much to the fun; Mrs. Whiting
 has not been very well lately, but I trust that soon
 she will be as usual. Thanking you again for
 your good letter.

I am yours sincerely
 Henry C. Whiting

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H. N. Allen

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MAR 3 - 1906

Dr. Brown

March 1, 1906.

Dear Dr. Brown,

I received your letter of Jan 9th, some days ago while in hospital. It seems not to have found me at first.

I was certainly greatly disappointed at your p so promptly taking up a man who had served me so treacherously, but I suppose there was no other course and you could not know the facts. I felt sure that my long an absolutely faithful service, ^{in your interests} and I may add successful as well, would at least lead you to protest against any such action as that so ungraciously visited upon me after the record I had made in Korea.

However, that is all over now and you and your affairs bid fair to suffer more than I will by the recent changes in Korea. ^{For which I am sorry,}

With kind regards to Dr. Ellinwood and Mr.

Speer, I am,

Yours very truly,

H. N. Allen

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RECEIVED

APR 20 1906

Dr. Brown.

W. H. Baizel
July 26

Pyeng Yang, Korea, March 14, 1906.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.,

New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Brown:-

I take this the first opportunity to reply to your letter of January 15th. It is not a very prompt reply, but I have been this winter engaged in two lines of work at once, and did not find myself fully a match for them, I fear. At least, all other things have dropped for the time.

It was my privilege to have a part in the monster winter training class held in Syen Chun last month, the largest ever held in Korea, and one of the most interesting in the variety of questions demanding attention. The Syen Chun station have undoubtedly a very large work on their hands, and I was led to wonder whether their plans were sufficiently generous with regard to the number of missionaries which will be required to carry on the work.

One of the most interesting questions which came up in connection with the class was the plan of the Christians at Euiju to raise money for an academy, and pay the salary of a missionary for the purpose. How long their zeal will last may be problematical. At least a teacher would be rash who would trust himself to them for his support. Yet they are at present very much in earnest, and I cannot but feel that such plans, immature though they may be, are the natural results of the educational work which we have already done. They are indicative of a growing desire everywhere for education, and they are one of the signs of the times which go to show that we should push our higher education in order to prepare Koreans to do what ought to be done in lower school work.

Since returning from Syen Chun, duties in the academy have prevented letter writing. They have been especially pressing, owing to the fact that our oldest and most trusted Korean teacher is now quite ill, we fear beyond recovery.

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 With regard to the changes which have taken place here since the Japanese war, and the influence of the Japanese in Korea, I feel that I must await developments before I know certainly where my sympathies are. I recognize, however, that the Japanese are here to stay, and that inclines me to believe that they are here by the direction of Providence to accomplish a good purpose. The benefits of their presence are not always very evident, but I want to see them have time to work out a policy to a conclusion before judgement is pronounced upon them. At present we see many vexatious effects of the war, and of the presence of Japanese soldiers and lawless civilians, but I suppose that these things are more or less inevitable, both from the circumstance of military occupation, and from the fact that bad native government reduces the Korean citizen to a peculiarly helpless condition. What is of keenest interest to us here is to know what will finally be the policy of Japan toward the Koreans when they come face to face with the question of giving them a government. Will they govern in the interests of Japan, and the hordes of low class Japanese who are pouring into Korea, or will they consider the rights of Koreans? They have a rare opportunity. Will Japan be able to resist the temptation to be selfish? Has she ^{enough} highminded statesmen who will be able to redeem her pledges to govern Korea for the Koreans, and to carry out the broadminded policy laid down by Marquis Ito? There are evidently two opinions on this subject in Japan, and we wait with keen interest to know whether selfishness or unselfishness will prevail, and whether the good promises of Japan were simply made in order to deceive the world.

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and enable her to carry out her real purposes. Since she has found by experiment thus far, that the world is not going to interfere with her ^{dis}conduct of affairs in Korea, I fear that the temptation to regard Korean interest may be doubly strong.

At present we are in the midst of things, and only know a few isolated facts which are in themselves rather trying, and which do not help us much to solve the problem as to what the government of Japan really wants to do for Korea. Anything written today may have to be reversed tomorrow.

You have probably seen what has been written about the way in which Japan secured the treaty with Korea, i.e. by forcible means, in spite of the protests of an unwilling King and people, also of the free way in which they secured land for military and railroad purposes, without as yet, in most cases, taking the trouble to pay the poverty-stricken people for it. I suppose that the most that has been written on this subject is true, and in fact, that the most of the plain truth has not reached the public, because the strong sympathy of the American press for Japan, prevents Korea from getting a hearing. In a sense the Korean government has forfeited a right to a hearing because of their centuries of misrule, but the Korean individual's rights of property and person should be protected by Japan if for no other reason than the selfish one of averting the hatred of the Koreans.

Since the war the Japanese have assumed control of the post-offices and telegraph lines. So far the improvement in the mail service at least, is not marked, because they have not a sufficient force of English-speaking Japanese to handle the foreign mail efficiently. The military railroad is completed to China, and is now being used by the public. As yet there are no good cars, but the road is of course,

a great benefit to all. A new coinage of five sen, twenty sen and fifty sen pieces, on the basis of the yen, has already partially checked the fluctuations in the currency, and probably during the coming year the old debased coinage will be entirely superseded by coins as good as the Japanese money. This at least, is the hope, and it will, I presume, be of too much advantage to the Japanese merchants here not to be introduced with vigor. A good bank has been put in here in Pyeng Yang, and there are eight other branch banks in Korea, beside the general office in Seoul, ten in all. Japanese merchants do a good business everywhere, though the class of things they handle are usually inferior. There are promises of some other things profitable to Koreans which have not yet materialized, such as industrial farms for teaching agriculture, horticulture, etc.

Since the war there has naturally been a great increase of Japanese citizens in Korea. Some of these are good class, but the majority are exceedingly rude in their manners, and their one object seems to be to advantage themselves at the expense of the Koreans. Both during the war and since there has been a great deal of unchecked lawlessness from this class of people. Irresponsible coolies go here and there, sometimes representing that they have been sent by the military authorities, and terrorize the people. They take chicken, pigs and cattle, and in most cases the Koreans are helpless. In one case a Japanese accompanied by some others, went into a village in the north where he got into a row with the people about a chicken, the result being that he burnt the houses in the village, and then took possession of a neighboring village, threatening to burn that too, if they did not yield to his demands. The Koreans had no redress. In another village (Christian) through which Mr. Swallen happened to be passing, coolies came ~~thru-~~

sending that they had been sent by the general in Pyeng Yang, and forcibly took away the chickens of the village. Mr. Swallen represented the matter to the general, and the men were caught with the chickens. The general promised to send the men away to some other place, but the Koreans were not repaid for their loans.

Along the railroad the stations have been located often without regard to the Korean towns, and in many places arrangements are evidently being made to form new Japanese towns. In some places land has been marked out and secured, without compensation as yet, I think, in most cases, with a view to colonization. Rumor says that in the spring there will be thousands of colonists come to Korea. Unfortunately, the morals of the Koreans have not been improved in most cases by contact with the Japanese. Houses of prostitution where both Japanese and Korean women are used, are more common in the vicinity of the Japanese. The lottery has been introduced on principles which make it attractive and profitable. Opium, cocaine, and other destructive drugs are being introduced at an alarming rate.

Seeing themselves thus fleeced of their property, driven to the wall in business, and in many cases dispossessed of their homes for shorter or longer periods, with or without recompense, the Koreans have become greatly discouraged. It is unfortunate for Japanese rule that it should begin in this way, for it has prejudiced their case, I fear for many years to come. Many Koreans desire to leave the country, and if the opportunity opens in the spring for the people to go to Hawaii, I look for a large exodus of the better class. They are hopeless for themselves, distrustful of all Japanese promises, and bitterly resent Japan's preeminence in Korea.

aye When Marquis Ito comes for permanent residence, we hope for better things. A report is going the rounds of the newspapers that

there has been a disagreement between him and the military authorities, notably Marquis Yamagata, and that finding himself unable to carry out his plan of reform for Korea, Marquis Ito will withdraw from the situation, leaving the military power in the ascendancy. It is very greatly to be hoped that this is not true.

I am told by the Japanese that their ^ohope is not with the present generation of Koreans, but with their children. They plan, it is said, to start schools where the Japanese language will be taught, in every county and principal town, and such schools have been started in many places. It is even said that they expect to supplant the Korean language in time. Their consuls have been dismissed and they have Residents in all the principal places in Korea.

Many of the Japanese, although I hope that this is true of only the lower classes, are inclined to resent the influence which we missionaries have with the Koreans. Appeals are made to the prejudices of the people as Orientals by such oracles as "The East for the East against the West!" There exists in Korea among the Koreans a political organization known as the Il Chin Wha which is known to be the tool of the Japanese. This society is anti-foreign and anti-Christian, and there is frequent talk of the inevitable conflict between them and the Christians. Recently another organization called the Ch'an (Do Kyo, also political, although nominally religious, has been organized under Japanese auspices, whose object is to work up a pro-Japanese and anti-foreign sentiment among the Koreans. It is the opinion of a Japanese Methodist minister working among the Japanese in Seoul that this organization has the support of the Japanese government. I think that the Japanese may doubtless be willing to use them to gain for themselves a following ~~ix~~ among the Koreans, and that they have probably held out to them the hope of official position.

Propositions come from the Japanese Christians to the Korean Christians to ~~become independent~~ ^{dispense with the services} of the foreign missionary, or to put themselves under the Japanese for teaching and pastoral oversight. The Christians as a rule resent the idea as yet. One young man in Japan, a graduate of the Pyeng Yang academy, wrote back to the churches in the north, from whence he came, to have nothing to do with such propositions.

It is evident that we are in a time of great fervent and change, and there is the greatest need for wisdom and harmlessness in order to do our duty in the present situation. I am strongly convinced that if we wish to retain our advantage, and conserve for Christ the harvests of the seeds which we have sown, we must greatly enlarge our educational plant, and sufficiently man this department of the work to enable it to do as good work as can be done in the best Japanese schools and colleges. Korea is no longer asleep, but is very much awake to her educational needs. The missions have never really faced the problem of education as a pressing matter, and the present situation finds us unprepared. I wish to write you soon concerning enlarged plans and hopes for educational work.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Brown,

I am yours very sincerely,

W. M. Baird.

POOR C


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JUN 5

Taku April 26 '06

DE BROWN

Brown. - As I was a member
of the advisory committee that urged
the immediate tearing down of the
hospital here, Taku Station has asked
me to write a statement of how the
matter appeared to me a member
of another station. I was called here
by telegram with Mr. Lee of Puyong Yang
about 10 days ago. We found the
hospital in so dangerous a condition
that we felt afraid lest it might
come down on our heads before we
could finish the necessary looking
over of it. The roof was the worst
looking part. It was of Korean tile
and tremendously heavy. It was
supported by two brick ^{cross} walls and three
trusses. These should have been
sufficient but a mistake was made
in the beginning of running two walls
 up under the middle of the
trusses which should have
had support only at the ends. These walls
caused the truss to flatten out and settle

The two brick ^{cross} partitions did not settle
so the roof gradually gathered itself
into hollows and humps all over and
leaked like a sieve. A second ~~in~~ ^{error} mistake
was made in that the two
brick cross walls were not tied into
the outside walls at all at the ends.
When the roof settled on the flattened
trusses it pushed the walls out until
they were over 2 inches out from the
ends of the cross walls and there was
nothing in the world to stop their
going out any distance. The upper
joists which should have run into
the outer wall and might have helped
to tie the building together were cut off
and supported on one single joist along
the inside face of the wall. The walls
were to have been laid in lime but the
lime was slow in coming from Japan
so the building was built with clay
and the lime when it came was stacked
in the cellar. The crushing weight of
the roof on the walls was such that
for several feet below many of the truss
ends and purlin ends the brick

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were cracked and mashed. The big
end gables where most of the weight
of the roof came were but nine inches
thick above the second floor and they
had leaned out at least 3 inches at
the top. The floor joists were too light
to begin with and were just ~~four~~ two
feet apart (26 inches on the ground floor)
and worst of all they were cut off at
the ends just truss so that they only had
a bearing of from two to at most six
inches on the timbers. Some of the first
floor partitions rested on such joists
and the joists sunk down several inches.
In addition to ~~having~~ ^{having} so inadequate a
bearing they were not nailed at the
ends so when the building spread
it left the second floor joists
practically unsupported except for
the ceiling lath below. The roof
purlins were spliced well but the
splices instead of coming over trusses
or cross walls came every one in the
between spaces and when the weight
came on the joints they settled. Many of
them were almost cracked in two.

The whole building vibrated as one walked across the floor. Dr. Mull since he came has done a great deal to save the building. Very likely if he had not stiffened it as he did some time ago with some brick pieces and posts it would have collapsed before now. We felt it was likely to do so at any time. There were two things to do first to let the building stand empty and risk it until we could hear from the Board. Against that were several arguments 1) The rainy season will soon be here and with that leaky roof the walls would almost ^{get softened up} surely go down 2) It is impossible to keep Koreans away from the building. They are as curious as children and though we had a ten foot wall they would go over it to see what we were hiding. Some of them might be killed and that would do irreparable harm to our work 3) If the building did collapse it would destroy probably half of the materials

The second possibility was to tear down the building carefully. pile up the material

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under a shelter where none of it would
be spoiled and wait for Board action as
to further orders. Our advisory Committee
felt so extremely anxious about the
building lest some one, foreigner or Korean
be killed that we unanimously advised
Taiku Station to take the second course
and as a most pressing emergency
tear the building down

I hope that the Board will not feel
that we did not canvass every other
possible solution of the difficulty. We did
so most thoroughly. We felt most
keenly the - shall we say - disgrace
of the whole Mission in that a building
that has never yet been used should
be torn down. If we could have seen any
possible way we would have taken it. The
inevitable had to be.

I have been
here now over a week assisting Dr. Hull
in removing the roof. Dean says that my
first opinion has been confirmed a score
of times since we began. It has been almost
a miracle that some one has not already been
badly hurt. I'm so sorry it has had to be.

Yours Sincerely
Chas. Allen Clark
of Seoul Station

400

RECEIVED

JUN 5 - 1906

Dr. Brown:

M D

Taiku, Korea. (May 30, 1906)

Dear Dr. Brown, -

It falls to my lot to write to you about the hospital at Taiku. As I was not on the field when the hospital was put up, I have asked Mr. Bruon to write to you the history before I came.

I have been at Chong Ju much of the time this spring. The month of March I spent there almost entirely, and on returning I found the building in such a condition that I at once closed up the doors of the dispensary and called a station meeting telling what I had done and asked the station to take some action at once. ^m that I considered the building imanently dangerous. At a station meeting April 9th. the following action was taken;

Resolved, - That on account of the dangerous condition of the hospital and the magnitude of its repair. that this station invite Mr. Lee of Pyeng Yang Station, Mr. Clark of Seoul Station and Dr. Irvin of Fusan Station to visit Taiku and inspect the hospital, to sit in conjunction with the Property committee of Taiku Station and advise what in their opinion should be done.

In case that they advise the roof to be torn off or the building to be torn down, if after correspondence the treasurer of the mission will recognize the matter as an emergency and will advance any amount needed over and above the yen 1,000 now on hand that the committee be instructed to proceed in accordance with the recommendation and make the repairs necessary.

You will note that Mr. Lee has done more building than any one else in Korea. Mr. Clark with his father has put up some of the largest buildings in Minneapolis and Dr. Irvin has built one of the best hospitals in Korea. For these reasons these men were technically qualified to judge the building better than others, and also we thought they would have the confidence of the Board. It was no small responsibility that rested on the committee.

I called the committee together by telegraph and in the meantime I set carpenters at work putting in wooden posts to hold up the building until its fate should be decided. It took a week to get the committee here and during that time I moved the equipment out of the building. Dr. Irvin had some patients he could not leave, but Mr. Lee and Mr. Clark came. After examining the building thoroughly the committee composed of the following members,

Messrs. Lee, Clark, Null and Barrett, drew up the following resolution:

That whereas in our opinion the building is dangerous and that no one should be allowed in it:

Resolved, That we recommend that the building be torn down to foundation and rebuilt.

Resolved, That whereas in our opinion the building is liable to collapse at any moment, thus destroying much ~~property~~ material, we recommend that the building be torn down at once.

Resolved, That on account of the immanently dangerous condition of the roof, that we recommend that every precaution be taken to avoid accident in tearing down the building.

A station meeting was called at once and I was appointed to carry out the direction of the committee. I began the next morning on the work and we have pushed it as rapidly as possible. As Mr. Clark needed a rest from pastoral labors I prevailed on him to remain and help me oversee the work. It was so dangerous that we had to use every precaution in tearing it down to keep the workmen from getting hurt; therefore it was almost indispensable for two to be present all the time. We did the dangerous work ourselves and by using every caution no accidents occurred. Two gables were so dangerous we sent the workmen away and Mr. Clark and I shoved the wall over ourselves with very little effort. We were six days in tearing the whole building down and in piling up the material. We tried to arrange with a Jap contractor to wreck the building but he wanted 680. yen at first then came down to 220. yen. By working ourselves we have done it for less than 10. yen thus saving the Board a considerable sum.

Why was the building in such a condition? That is a question I cannot answer in a direct statement. I was not here when the hospital was built and I do not like to be personal in the matter. There are many things that have helped to cause it. The first time I saw the building I felt very badly. I have said nothing about it in letters to the Board as the newer members on the field are supposed to keep still and not criticize. (Let me say right here that the dwelling houses of the station are built very differently. They are good buildings.) There are many reasons for a poor hospital building:

- 1.- A building too large for the appropriation was at-

3.

empted. This of course meant inferior material, and less material being used than in other houses, for example joists were put two feet apart when they should be four-teen inches.

2.- Those who had the building in charge did not know how to build. Mistakes were made in placing the trusses, in the plates, in the splicing of timbers, in the locking of the walls together by partitions, in the bonding of the walls, in the window arches, in building the chimneys, in the size of the beams necessary to support the weight, in the securing of the joists to the walls, in the notching of the sleepers, in the points of bearing for the foundation. No building is put up that is perfect and especially on the mission field where an experienced workman cannot be found, but where a building has too many mistakes it cannot stand.

3.- The building was too large to be built of mud instead of mortar.

4.- When building the work was not properly superintended, for all the work on the building was very poorly done and things which should never be permitted in any building were common.

Who is responsible? again I ask. The station and the property committee of the mission. I do not think any individual is to blame. It is a pity that a new building must be torn down before it is ever occupied. We have not been able to use the hospital building, only the dispensary part of it, as some of the equipment, stoves, were not sent out; so it has been lying idle for three years. Although we have not been able to use the building we have had inpatients almost ever since we came. This year we had inpatients continuously, frequently as many as ten to twelve at one time. We accommodated them as best we could in Korean inns.

We feel that we have not acted hastily in the matter of tearing the building down before we could get the consent of the Board. It was an emergency and we had to act at once as the rainy season will soon be here and if the building should stand by chance till then, at that time the whole thing would be sure to collapse. By acting promptly we can save the material and much of this we can use in the new house that is being built in the station. The hospital was torn down just in the nick of time to use the

material in the new house. In this way there will be no waste I hope except the amount necessary for the refitting of materials. When the hospital is rebuilt new material can be bought to replace what has been used on the dwelling house. This plan is economy for the Board as material will spoil in one rainy season if not well protected. We are trying to save as much money as possible for the Board out of the unfortunate condition that exists.

I enclose a statement by Mr. Lee and also by Mr. Clark. Dr. Irvin has not seen the building recently.

The building has been a constant source of annoyance to me ever since I came to Korea. I could never tell what was going to happen. I have moved in and out of the dispensary rooms five times. Once the weight of a truss broke down the brick wall that was between it and a window below. I got jackscrews and workmen and built in the wall with cement. Again during a heavy storm the roof leaked so much that most of the plastering on one side of the house dropped off and I had to get workmen in and replaster and fix up the damage that was done. Again the foundation was not sufficient and I had to get workmen to put in new pillars and sills under the sleepers. Again the walls were springing out and cracking down and a truss was falling gradually .so I had to get workmen to put in wooden posts under the points of weight. When I returned from Chong Ju, as I said before, the building had suddenly broken so much that it was perilously dangerous. These conditions as they occurred were known in the station and discussed in station meetings. It seemed to me at first that the building was hopeless, but the station has tried to keep it up as long as possible. It could not stand any longer. By most members of our station the building was not considered in a bad condition till the final break came. This will account for the Board not being notified before the final break came, and it was necessary to tear it down.

I hope what we have done will meet with your approval and that you will rejoice with me that no one has been hurt in the building. / Yours very truly. *M. M. Hull.*

P. S. I sent *you a booklet* on the new station, Chong Ju, Jan. 22d. for publication. Did you receive it? I have not heard from you about it.

101
Taiku, Korea

5/3 RECEIVED

JUN 6 1903

5

DR. BROWN

My dear Dr. Brown,

Dr Null has informed you of the steps that have been taken, leading up to the pulling down of the hospital. We hoped against hope and tried over and over again to patch it up so that it might not be necessary to take it down, and it was only after the unanimous and unequivocal decision of the most experienced men in the Mission that we were obliged to take this lamentable step. It falls to me to recall to you the circumstances existing at the time of the building construction of the building. The hospital building was erected in the spring and Summer of the year 1903. Dr. Johnson had made a brave struggle to recover his health by a trip to Japan from which he returned improved tho' still very weak. Later his father and sister came out and he took a trip to China returning apparently improved, tho' that terrible battle with death in which some five times his life seemed to hang in the balance, had wrought such havoc that in the Fall of that year 1903 he was obliged to return to America. With the funds for which he had waited so long at last on hand for the hospital and with the inevitable return to America ahead of him he spent that Spring and Summer in over-seeing the construction of the hospital. This was the year of Mr. Adams' furlough in America which left me in charge of all of Mr. Adams' work beside my own. I do not wish to

try to avoid my share of blame for I was appointed with Dr Johnson ^{of} _R the building Com. but with Mr. Adams' work it was impossible for me to do more than go over accounts with Dr. Johnson a few times and give what counsel a few days at home now and then made possible. In the third place Mr Gordon drew the plans including timber specifications. The station corresponded with Mr. Gordon and tried to get him to come to Taiku and superintend the building of the hospital. At that time we were without R.R. connections and tho' I believe at first promising to come at last he said he could not leave the building operations in Seoul. This failing Dr. Johnson made a contract with the Japanese contractor in Fusan, who furnished the roof and floor timbers, ~~to~~ ^{and} up &

and from the timber. The Jap replied that he had his lands full in
Fusan but he contracted to send up a first class head carpenter in his
place to superintend it. The timber came but the Jap and finally in reply
to telegram and letter he said that the Jap he agreed to send was sick
and it was impossible to secure another. After trying in vain to secure
some Jap here who could at least take out the Japanese ideographs on
the timber and sit the rainy season coming on and the walls up and
the Chinamen who had come overland from Seoul to Liaoning, the
brick walls and do the plastering, waiting till the building was under
roof to complete their work it was imperative that the roof be put on
without further delay. Dr. Johnson tried therefore to make the best
out of a poor job and set to work with Korean carpenters to put together
foreign trusses tacked in Japanese ideographs. After days of ratcheting
and experimenting the roof was put on and the Chinamen completed their
work. In the forth place as the result of a great deal of protest on the
part of the mission in regard to the expensiveness of hospitals Dr.
Johnson felt obliged to reduce the cost of materials to a minimum, which
accounts for the cheap finishing the repairs on which have cost more than
the initial cost of construction. Broken in health at the be-
ginning, struggling through the summer with all of the above noted cir-
cumstances Dr. Johnson was obliged to leave the building as yet unfinish-
ed and return to America. Thereafter Mr. Barrett oversaw the finishing
work and Dr. Nutt has spent a great deal of time in making the necessary
repairs. To sum up the causes which now made it necessary to tear down
the building I would note first, Dr. Johnson's ill-health, 2d, Mr. Adams'
absence on Peking which threw all the work on Dr. Johnson, 3d, failure
to secure Mr. Gordon, 4th, Jap. contractor's failure to turn up, 5th, the
necessity of reducing to a minimum all expenses. All this together with
the fact that architecture and practical building are not included in
the theological and medical course. No one away from the field can realize
the pressing need of a hospital. After these years of delay and on the
point of at last realizing our hopes it is indeed a great disappoint-

POOR C

After these years of delay and on the point of realizing our hopes it is indeed a great disappointment to us and a terrible misfortune to the Koreans to be obliged to take this step.

We hope with so much available material on hand a new beginning may soon be made.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry M. Brewster
Henry M. Brewster

POOR COPY

511 Caldwell St

Piqua Ohio

M. O. Johnson
June 16. 1906

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RECEIVED

JUN. 18 1906

My dear Dr. Brown

~~Dr. Brown~~ 9

Your letter of the 11th just is at hand I regret I do not feel able on account of expense to visit New York and have a talk with you in regard to the Taisan Hospital. I must confess that the news concerning it has as the saying is broken me up considerably. Not alone because from the years of planning for and looking toward it as a fit place for medical work while in Korea it had almost become a

part of myself but because during my furlough here in America it has been so much in my thought and so constantly a subject of conversation and endeavor in seeking to interest friends and strangers in Paris, in Korea, and in Foreign Missions everywhere.

The prospect of now returning to my station to find the building in which I hoped to at last begin medical work in proper and suitable surroundings instead of in the native mud and straw house, to find this building, erected with such cost and labor and care

2.
 Down is indeed bitter. The imputation in Mr. Brown's letter, ^{the most charitable but} that the blame for the present conditions is largely my own does not make it any easier.

I did not write you as fully in my letter of the 6th inst. as I intended since I hoped to see and talk with you personally.

But in addition to what I there wrote I would like to call your attention to this fact.

The walls of all of the residences at Paris as well

as those of the Daisu Hospital were built of brick burnt by Korean burners, slightly reddish or yellowish in color, more or less porous and decidedly inferior to the hard, dull-jed brick ordinarily used in this country. The lime used in making the mortar for the walls was all air-slaked Japanese lime, while as you know architects in this country invariably specify fresh, unslaked lime for their mortar. During the building of the three residences and the hospital at Daisu it was possible to secure such brick and such lime only, for the reason that the native Korean brick burners,

3

could burn no other and only Japanese lime could be secured by the slow river transportation.

My own residence is built entirely, so far as the roof is concerned in the native style.

Mr. Adams' residence has one or two foreign trusses all completely supported their entire length by brick walls.

Mr. Bruce's residence has three foreign trusses similarly supported.

In planning the Daisu Hospital Mr. Gordon arranged for five foreign trusses one of which

was to be entirely unsupported except at its ends for a distance of 33 feet, the width of the Hospital.

It was this north truss which Mr. Bruen wrote me showed signs of crushing down into the building.

You are personally familiar with the construction of the Korean roof and its enormous weight of, 6 inch in diameter rafters, mud and heavy pile.

Whether the architect did not take into consideration this weight or did not know the character of the brick and lime obtainable and in

4
use at Taikoo I cannot say but after carefully going over the copy of the Taikoo Hospital plans in my possession I have come to the conclusion that if the hospital has been blown down because of the crushing down of the north truss and fear that the others might follow it, then one or the other of the above mentioned facts may be responsible.

I would reiterate that the architect's plans were I believe followed exactly and that so far as personal supervision

and care of oversight are concerned (the Hospital received more, during its construction than the other buildings in Daisie.

In addition the native Christian overseer of the work Mr. Chung had had the valuable experience of overseeing the three residences already constructed. He was constantly at the Hospital and with myself oversaw every step in its construction.

I am still in the dark as to the reasons which led the Committee to decide as they did.

5.
Will I be troubling you too much to ask you to quote me a couple of sentences from Mr. Lee's letter as to what those reasons were?

I shall do all in my power if anything can be done between this time and my sailing towards securing funds towards rebuilding.

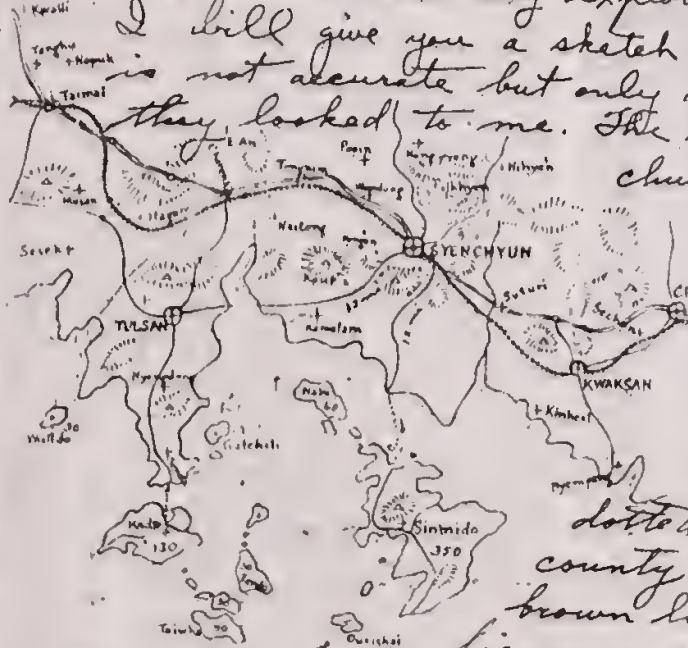
I have written Dr. E. L. Wood who was my physician at Danville and asked

NB ~~of this letter~~ ~~omit~~ ~~the~~ ~~is~~ ~~strictly~~ ~~confidential~~
 RECEIVED
 June 25, 1906
 Dear Doctor ~~Brooks~~ ~~only~~ ~~extra~~

It falls to me to write the monthly station letter and I will make the attempt though it will have to be a hurried one and I will probably overlook half the things that ought to be written.

We are all well in the station and the work is booming as usual. Warm weather has come and there will be very little more itineration. Everyone that can get away is out for a little rest. We have had a number of visitors already. There are few members of the mission that have not visited Syer Chyun since the railway was opened.

I had a most enjoyable trip to the islands off the coast this last week. The island churches are prospering. Both new own buildings and new converts are coming in. As it was the first time any exploring has been done



I will give you a sketch map which of course is not accurate but only shows the islands as they looked to me. The red crosses are churches and dots show places where several families are meeting together but as yet not organized as a group. The black lines are roads with ferries dotted. The green lines are county boundaries and the brown line is my route. The

figures on the islands show the number of houses, - on the mainland figures show number of American miles. As you see there is quite a population on the islands and a small launch would be of great use in developing the

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work. When Dr Parsons was pastor at Danville, I believe he offered a launch to Mr Whitemore who told him to wait - till the island work developed more. In round numbers Sinnido church is about 30 miles from Syen Chyun, Kado church about 50 miles. These churches now have about 50 believers each. The small island of Wuldo now has eight Christian families and there are two families on Gatchili. The rest of the islands are undeveloped. Both Kado and Sinnido still have wild horses, the remnant of the old government breeding ranges. In former years the islands were abandoned to wild horses and a certain number were captured once a year for government use. The sea is shallow and the tide has a range almost as high as in the Bay of Bunday.

The map also shows the five country groups that have been set off from the local Syen Chyun church this year, viz Kamalam, Paikhyen, Psin, Wondong and Pihyen. Another group - Sutori - was formed of a few people who formerly attended Syen Chyun and Kwaksean churches. In every case the small nucleus set off from the older church was heavily augmented by new believers. Five churches have been multiplying after the amoeba style this year.

Paik hyen, or as the Koreans call it colloquially, Paik hokä, five miles northeast of Syen Chyun, is likely to become the site of a German gold mine. I have just spent a half day with Mr Walters, a member of the German firm of E Meyer & Co of Hamburg, which has branches in many parts of China, etc. Mr Walters is senior partner in the Chemulpo branch of the firm and has been 22 years in Chemulpo. He has made thorough inspection of the gold workings about here and while he would not make any definite statements he allowed us to infer that the German mining concession would

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be transferred to Dyan Chyun and work begun next spring. If such a thing had happened a few years ago our work would have been paralyzed, but now Christianity is too strongly entrenched to suffer. With the thorough foundation that has been laid here, the advent of the railroad and influx of "civilization" seems only to turn men more strongly to the church. Though not a Christian Mr. Walters has made a favorable impression on our little community and his firm has a solid reputation for square dealing, so that we will probably have nothing to deplore in their treatment of the Koreans. He himself took pains to assure us that his firm would employ no Japanese tactics.

The political situation remains about the same. The country is full of Japanese adventurers who help themselves to anything they wish, either with or without a pretense of payment (it is never more than a pretense) and the Koreans are helpless. In the case of individual oppression that are reported to me I do nothing, but I have a voluminous correspondence on subjects that concern churches. I am thinking of having forms printed for use in corresponding with Japanese. For instance I must have written nearly forty letters like this:

To the Hon. Mr. Anyold Jap, Esq.
Anyold place, Korea.

This is to inform you that the Christian church at _____ is the owner of the lumber at _____, having bought it with church funds for church purposes and holding bills of sale, etc, to prove ownership. I regret to learn that you propose to annex this lumber. May I call your attention to the fact that all the world now looks up to your illustrious nation as the grand concentrated climax of civilization. May I express my sincere hope that you will refrain from your proposed act of piracy.

Most humbly and abjectly
C. Kearns
American missionary.

The Japanese translation is a trifle more flowery than the above crude version but you will get the type. It usually works.

Here is a form of letter to officials that I have sadly overworked this year:-

The Hon. H. J. M's Consul, Eyo.

Respected Sir:- Will you permit an American resident in Korea to express his admiration for the vigorous efforts (they are doing absolutely nothing) of His Majesty's government for the restoration of peace and order in Korea. May I also express my sympathy for your honored and respected self in the difficult and aggravating task you are so commendably and brilliantly performing. I hope you may soon succeed in suppressing lawlessness. I regret to call your attention to my humble labors. I had succeeded in winning a few converts in the village of — and though feeble, their numbers were increasing nicely and I was hoping that in time I might be able to establish a church there. For the present they were holding meetings in the house of a Mr — Unfortunately one of your countrymen took a fancy to Mr —'s house and had driven him out and taken possession and refuses to allow him to use his house in any way. The result is that my little group is scattered and we are unable to hold any more meetings. The bearer of this letter, Mr — will give you fuller particulars and I sincerely hope you will be able to recover his house for him and thus incur the lasting gratitude of your obedient servant
C. Kearns
American missionary.

Unfortunately this letter seldom produces the desired result. These are samples of the forms used in corresponding with Japanese. A complete set would cover various other evils of which I have not time to speak. As other missionaries doubtless have use for the same forms I have thought of organizing a syndicate for the publication of these "Letters to Kuroki in Korea".

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To turn to pleasanter subjects there is the theological work at Pyeng Yang. 50 men enrolled this term, fourteen from this field. I presume all are about alike, but speaking for the 14 men from here, except ordination, they are already in the active pastorate, each being in charge of six to ten rapidly growing churches. It is a great inspiration to see them gathered for their Sumo of study and to know that in a few years they will be fully ordained pastors. They are a magnificent body of men, no finer in Korea. I have seen nothing that has so roused my enthusiasm. We have the people in ever increasing masses, but the priests are our great need now, or we will lose our grip on the people.

The Eui In situation is very interesting. Among the new developments a fine tiled building outside the south gate near the church has been made available for academy purposes. It is admirably adapted for temporary quarters and can accommodate about 100 pupils. Also a fine young man, a graduate of the Pyeng Yang academy has been secured as native assistant and the plan now is for him to begin work with the preparatory class during the summer, in anticipation of the hoped for opening in the fall. The income of the school is now about \$200 per month and as yet the only expense is \$30 per month for assistant's salary. The movement having originated with the people, I have thought best to leave it largely in their hands, though they insisted on electing me president of the "Eui In Academy Association". Elder Kim Changken is vice president and the executive committee consists of president

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vice president and three other officers. The
 treasurer, a Euiju business man and deacon, was
 appointed to visit the various stations of our
 mission and lay the matter before all members
 of the educational committee and other missionaries
 interested. I have written freely on the
 subject to various stations and we expect
 to push the matter in annual meeting. I do
 not think that I am disregarding your advice
 about starting a letter around the mission. The
 fact is this station has not yet fully made up
 its mind on the subject and until we are a
 unit it is useless to go to the mission. While
 the Koreans are willing as I said to support
 a missionary, I myself am unwilling that they
 should do so, at least, I am unwilling until I
 have been convinced by consultation with others,
 particularly Mr. Whittmore and Dr. Sharrocks that
 such a situation would be desirable. It seems to
 me that the most we could permit the Koreans
 to do would be to provide buildings, support of
 native teachers, and running expenses of the
 school and if they feel able and the Board
 will accept it, perhaps present a house for a
 missionary. I think that the church is a trifle
 too sanguine as to the amount of money they can
 put up. You know that up to date the Pyeng
 Yang academy does not derive any large part
 of its running expenses from Koreans and
 salaries are all paid from foreign funds.
 Euiju means to go a huge stride ahead of
 Pyeng Yang, but we must not expect them or
 allow them to shoulder too heavy a burden. And
 also, there is a good deal of political enthusiasm
 back of this movement. "Education is Korea's only
 salvation", say the Koreans. Of course the most
 of the men who are pushing the academy are
 doing so from religious convictions but there is
 enough of the political in it to bear watching.

However I certainly feel that we cannot afford to neglect this challenge. The Euiju people are very anxious for a missionary to live among them. They have never ceased to regret that Euiju was not selected for our station instead of Syan Chyun. They are very desirous that some one who already speaks Korean should be transferred to Euiju. The business men travel all over Korea and of late they have often expressed to me their conviction that missionaries are unequally distributed. "Why should Seoul," they ask, "have above 20 clergymen and Euiju none, when there are more Christians within 50 li of Euiju than there are within 100 li of Seoul. And why should you have schools where you have to pay the pupils to attend when we are willing to pay you for running a school?" These things are unanswerable and I hope that the mission will take some action, but I must confess to you privately that my hope is not strong. You may think me a pessimist but my observation leads me to believe that to be attractive to the mission such a proposition should involve: - 1st; large outlay for plant and operating expenses, 2nd; practically no churches in the field proposed to be opened and if not active opposition at least no expressed desire for the work on the part of the people; 3d. the chance of starting a march on some other mission. Those were the conditions which carried the Chongju proposition through. In Euiju all those conditions are reversed. The Koreans propose to shoulder the financial burden, there are 25 or 30 vigorous churches within a radius of 50 li or so and 3000 Christians are clamoring for a resident missionary and there is not

Other mission that has the remotest idea of pushing into the field. The fates are against us and while I shall employ every argument at my command and will have all the Korean inducements represented and make Eui Ju's dare as strong as possible I am looking for apathy in the mission.

We are looking for Mr Blair at any time now. He left Chasung on a raft intending to come down the Yalu to Sin Eui Ju. The Yalu is fairly sluggish at this season and beyond vexatious delays there should be no risk in that mode of travel. We expect that he will be able to make a report that will satisfy our station on the advisability of working the Kangkai territory by means of a launch from Eui Ju. We think now that a \$200 launch plying on the Yalu will do as much good in the far north almost as a \$2000 station at Kangkai, and in a couple of years we will be able to send ordained natives and medical graduates to open work on the ground.

I am sending out the statistical blanks in anticipation of making up the report at the end of the month. It has been a wonderful year. I have personally baptized 1027 and received 2068 catechumens. Add the work of Messrs Bernice and Blair in the north and we will present the greatest station report yet. Dr. Sharrocks saw 93 patients at the hospital yesterday. Our hospital is now seeing more patients than any other in Korea, and incidentally taking in more money. Last month's receipts were \$360.

Prominent among our requests to the Board this year ought to be an urgent one for several barrels of lotion for swelled heads. I defy any clergyman on the planet to prove that he has a nicer wife, a nicer baby, or a finer job than yours very truly C.E. Kearns

Miss Parsony

From the "Korea Review" - July 1906.

The American Hospital in Pyeng-yang.

(THE CAROLINE A. LADD HOSPITAL).

We have received from Dr. J. Hunter Wells a very interesting account of the work of this hospital during the past year. Pyeng-yang is the great emporium of the north and is the center of the most energetic and independent portion of the Korean people. It is a strategic center for all forms of enterprise and is an ideal seat for such an institution as that which Dr. Wells so ably handles. The work of the year was somewhat hampered by the pleasant necessity of removal into the new and commodious hospital building. But the work increased along all lines and the usefulness of native assistants has been proved by many quick recoveries from major operations which they have performed. Dr. Wells calls special attention to the advantage of being able to put patients on hot Korean floors after operation and claims that danger from surgical shock is greatly lessened by this device.

During the transition stage Dr. Wells had only three small Korean rooms in which to work but even under these circumstances operations upon ovarian tumor, hernia, necrosis of humerus, caries of shoulder, inflama-

tion of liver, fracture of arm, scrofular glands, etc., etc., were successfully performed, showing that where there is a will, a scalpel and a steady hand surgical operations will not wait for ideal surroundings.

With from thirty to forty new patients every day the Doctor reports that the "Days are full of gladness and the nights are full of song"—or nightmare, as the case may be, especially when surgical cases hang on the brink of death for several days!

While Dr. Wells is in charge, there is a Korean Superintendent, Mr. Cho Ik-sun, an assistant, No In-muk, an orderly, a watchman, four resident student assistants, and a Bible woman.

The class of medical students had a good year. Eleven were admitted but three dropped out. Almost all these men study at their own charges. Dr. Follwell and Dr. Whiting very kindly helped in the instruction. Dr. Wells and Dr. Sharrocks together have prepared a textbook on Materia Medica which will be edited by Dr. Vinton and then published.

In the new hospital building there are Korean wards and foreign wards furnished in appropriate style and an isolation ward for special cases. There will be room for thirty in-patients or nearly double that number if crowding is necessary. If crowded, the patients will not each have 1,000 cubic feet of air for his own exclusive use but "there will be so much open air treatment" that they will get along very well."

In spite of the transitional stage there were 9,176 attendants of which 6,454 were new cases. There were 209

in-patients but there were 215 others who as ambulants came or were carried to the hospital. Most of these would have been in-patients if there had been room for them. They boarded near by and so got the benefit of daily treatment. Dr. Wells performed 203 operations and his student assistants performed 153.

The expenses for all purposes amounted to Yen 2,287.29. This included everything except the salary of the physician in charge. The total receipts were very good, Yen 2,409.23, of which Yen 1,437.76 came entirely from Koreans, mostly as fees and price of drugs. From the Mission Board only Yen 740.00 were received, which shows how near the hospital comes to entire self-support.

The three students who were given certificates a few years ago are all doing well. They are in good standing in the churches and as "the first, and so far the only, medical students to be thus sent out by the Mission" the venture seems to be a success.

In line with what we have said elsewhere about the use of opium and morphine Dr. Wells has the following remarks to make. "The opium fiends, or morphine users, who began by smoking opium, are a most abject lot and usually from the homes of the well-to-do. They use the hypodermic syringe and inject morphine daily. I took on one case and instituted an original treatment in which adrenaline was the main medicine used and the habit cut off at once. This was so successful that it created something of a *furor* among the morphine users, so that in April I had some thirty applications for treatment. They were so numerous that I sent some of them

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to a hospital... former students and
he, with... having good success."

entirely self-supporting tuberculo-
of one of the students who completes
study soon. He also hopes to persuade the
Korean Christians to organize an insane asylum.

The evangelistic phase of hospital work is
kept to the fore and every patient comes into close per-
sonal contact with Christianity in a very definite way.
The results have been very gratifying.

Dr. Wells says "I cannot leave the old plant, pro-
vided by the Moffett family of Madison, Indiana, (now
turned into a school for girls and women), without a
farewell of thanks and appreciation from myself and in
behalf of the 80,000 Koreans who crossed its threshold
in the eight years we held forth there."

"To Mrs. Ladd for providing the Yen 10,000 to
build such a complete plant, beautiful in its architecture
and tender in its ministrations, we are most grateful.
Only those who have tried to do medical work in the
small, low Korean rooms can know how good it is to
be in this new building with its spacious dispensary, its
five foreign wards, its Korean style wards and its other
facilities which make it a complete institution."

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San Rafael, Calif. ^{By Moffett}
500 W. D. Aug. 1906

Rev. A. J. Brown D.D.
156 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1906

Dr. Brown.

Dear Dr. Brown:

We left P'yongyang
the 12th of June and had a comfortable and
pleasant journey all the way, and now we
are thoroughly enjoying the beginning of our
furlough with Mrs. Moffett's parents here in
California. It was hard for me to realize
that in only 16 years there had come such
a marked change in the city of P'yongyang.
When I entered it the first time 16 years ago
this month there was not a Christian in the
city. We now have a Christian constituency of
some 5000 people and of these more than a
thousand walked three miles to the station to
see us off. Our hearts were full as we saw
the men and women school boys and school girls
all lined up singing Christian hymns in farewell
and then when the 50 Theological Students came
forward and through two of their number pinned
on us silver medals as a token of their love

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For we were indeed thankful that the Lord had given us the privilege of service in Korea.

I am eager to meet you to talk with you of our great opportunities and of the urgent need for our Educational Buildings - for the College and for the Theological School.

Just now however I want to write you concerning the Koreans in Hawaii and in America.

Under the appointment of the Presbyterian Council in Hawaii I stopped in Hawaii for two weeks, visiting a number of the plantations where the Koreans are at work and investigating the conditions with a view to learning what was our duty to the Korean Christians who had gone from our churches and who were persistently writing us urging us to establish churches among them - they being unwilling to unite with the Methodists who had established Korean work there.

I am quite sure that I was able to obtain a clear insight into the situation. I had conferences with Rev. Mr. Madman in charge of the U. E. work, with Dr. Scudder of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, with Mr. Thwing formerly of our Canton Mission now in charge of Chinese work in Honolulu and with several of Koreans Presbyterians and Methodists and with some of the officers of the Planters' Association. I learned

that they will ^{no} longer pay the steamer fare for ³
the Koreans coming to Hawaii and from the Koreans
I learn that in that case it is unlikely that
many more Koreans will come to Hawaii.

I found no Koreans who deliberately plan to remain
in Hawaii long, all of them hoping to make enough
money soon to enable them to go on to California or
to return to Korea.

Mr. Thwing was the first to begin Christian work among
them but soon after the Methodists opened work
an understanding was reached between them and
the Hawaiian Board by which the Methodists took all
the Korean work and refrained from opening work among
the Chinese among whom the Hawaiian Board already had
an extensive work.

The Methodists by a large use of funds have begun work
for the Koreans in many places, have built churches for
them and have employed a large number of evangelists.
Of the professing Christians who came from Korea I should
judge that fully 3/4 of them were from our Presbyterian
churches. At first all worked together worshipping as
one church largely under Presbyterian leaders.

Soon however under the direction of two Methodist
evangelists more interested in politics than in religion
and of an excommunicated Presbyterian who was made
a Methodist evangelist the work was organized as a
Methodist Church according to the methods and policy
of the Methodist Church in Korea which differ widely

from our own work in Korea.
 Our Presbyterian Christians became greatly dissatisfied
 and wrote repeatedly urging us to establish work
 among them. They met separately in several places,
 expressed their dissatisfaction with the political char-
 acter of the Church, the character of the men who
 were made Evangelists, the superficial character of
 the work and its methods and altho they received
 no encouragement from us, refused to unite with the
 Methodists and appealed to the Congregationalists to call
 for them. Being to the understanding with the Methodists,
 the Congregationalists declined to take up this work.
 Then the Episcopal Bishop started a work and drew
 a few of our people into it but Mr. Wadman through
 his Board in New York succeeded in having that stopped.
 Thoroughly dissatisfied many of our strongest men
 left for California, others lost ground spiritually and
 were discouraged, where there were but few some of
 them united with the Methodists, some returned to Korea
 and others still continued their separate organizations
 continuing to plead with us for recognition and oversight.
 When I reached Hawaii I found our Korean Christians
 greatly discouraged with the whole situation, some of
 them eager to have us establish work and confident
 that if we did not the Church in Hawaii would have
 little spiritual power and would gradually lose it, altho
 as indeed it is doing; some were willing and ready to
 leave the Methodist Church so soon if we would organize.

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Churches, and others, were undecided as to what it was best to do, waiting for me to decide the question. In one place I met with 65 Presbyterians who had maintained a separate organization and after service with them led them to the Church for a Union meeting making a congregation of about 150. In all the places with one that I visited the strongest men in the church were our people.

I reached no conclusions until after I had been over the ground and secured all the data I could and as I believe fairly clearly grasped the situation. I then had a frank talk with Mr. Waldman and then had a Conference with the Presbyterians who were much eager for separate organization.

Some of my findings and conclusions were as follows —

1st. I searched but could find no other reason for the desire of our people for separate organization other than their justifiable dissatisfaction with the spiritual condition of the work, the methods and policy and the character of its leaders and the conviction that unless we would establish work on a better basis there would soon be little Christianity among the Koreans in Hawaii.

2nd. That while the present outlook is for few additions to the number of Koreans in Hawaii yet if opportunity is again given them there will be many thousands more who will come and of these probably hundreds and even thousands of them will be our Presbyterian people.

3rd. That in case large numbers of our Presbyterian-Christians⁶
emigrate by families to Hawaii we should provide for their
spiritual oversight and should organize them into Presbyterian Churches
in order to conserve their spiritual welfare and that if we
so organize them - our Church there will soon be larger and
stronger than the Methodist Church, will do more for the people
in Hawaii and will become a stronger factor in the evangelization
of Korea than if we leave them to the care of the Methodist Church.

4th. That it is ~~not wise to now organize separate work~~
~~nor to plan to do so unless it is seen that large numbers~~
of our people are likely to leave Korea for Hawaii, but that
our people ~~now~~ ^{OK} there should be urged to unite in the one
Church, to make their influence felt for its spiritual uplift.
and to avoid all discussion, their being however the clear
understanding with them and with the Methodist authorities
that in case of their return to Korea or of their coming to
America we shall expect them to again identify themselves
with our Presbyterian work and that they shall not serve
as an excuse for the M. E. Church to begin work in
the Presbyterian fields to which these men may go.

5th That if hundreds more of our people come to Hawaii we
should provide for their spiritual oversight by co-operation with
the Hawaiian Board of Missions which represents all Congregational
and Presbyterian interests in Hawaii. Dr Scudder and Mr.
Perry both assured me that their understanding with the
Methodists concerning this work would not in any way
prevent them from undertaking it if we decided that we
should establish work there and our Board or the Korean Church
solicited their co-operation. I spoke to Mr. Madman of this

and be regretted when I stated that while we
would not begin ~~work~~ now we should do so if our people
again come in large numbers.

I feel quite strongly that we made a mistake in not
taking up the work in the first place and in not com-
municating at once with Mr. Shering and the Hawaiian ^{Board} that they
might have cared for our people bringing them into sympathetic
alliance with the work of the Hawaiian Board and thus much
more effectively have concerned the spiritual interests of the
Koreans in Hawaii.

So much for the Hawaiian situation of which I have written
you quite frankly as the secretary of the Presbyterian Board
believing that you will not misunderstand my attitude towards
the Methodist Church and their work altho should the Methodist
Board read this letter they would probably misunderstand me.

Now for the situation in America.

I have had conferences with the Koreans who remain near
San Francisco since the earthquake, with Mr. Laughlin and
with Dr. Drew and I know the wishes of our Koreans in
other parts of California.

There are over a thousand Koreans in America most of them
in California and it is quite certain that the best and
strongest of the 5000 in Hawaii will come here as fast
as they can make enough to do so. There will also be
a constant emigration from Korea to America and if the
door remains open it is probable that a very large
number of them will come in order to escape the unequal
struggle with the Japanese favored by government discrimination.

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and assistance and in order to secure opportunities for study and for the acquisition of more wealth than they can secure in Korea.

Many of these will be Presbyterian Christians, about 1/3 of those now here being Christians and most of these Presbyterians some of them our brightest young men and women.

The Methodists are very desirous of doing here what they did in Hawaii - monopolize the Korean work but our Presbyterian Koreans here know the difference between their work and ours in Korea, they know the conditions in Hawaii many of them having left there because thoroughly dissatisfied with the conditions of church work there, and now they are unwilling to identify themselves with the M. E. work here where to their surprise and disgust men in whom they had no confidence, who had proven untrustworthy in Korea or in Hawaii were made the chief evangelists here - one of these after injuring the work in Hawaii and proving untrustworthy was placed in charge here and is now reported on hiding for fear of arrest for stealing \$500.00 received from the Johanne Council for the relief of Koreans.

Why they have done so I know not but I do not hesitate to say that the Methodists have so conducted much of their work by the use of untrustworthy worldly and ignorant men as to have thoroughly discredited it in the eyes of our Presbyterian Christians and of the unbelieving Koreans and it seems a shame for us to refuse to look after our own people and say to them - if you want spiritual oversight you must look to the Methodist Church - the

Presbyterian Church in America will not look after 9
the Presbyterians who come from Korea.

There are now in Riverside California some 20 or more
Christians, already in touch with the Presbyterian pastor there
and they are looking to our church to care for them.
There are groups of Koreans in some 10 or 15 places where
we have Christians and where I have no doubt we can
organize little groups on the same plan as our work
in Korea is organized placing them in sympathetic help
touch with the Presbyterian Churches in these places, holding
their membership there and meeting with them if so desired
but also holding separate services in Korean.
We can thus care for their spiritual interests, keep them in
touch with our church in Korea and can have church
homes for the Korean Christians who will yet come from
Hawaii and Korea and who are yet to exert a great
influence upon the church in Korea.

From a financial point of view alone such a move
will give us good returns. These men will soon be sending
large sums of money to their people in Korea enabling them to
support the church work there more liberally. I have just
sent \$530.00 from 14 Koreans to their families in Korea.
Experience shows that the Chinese here support many evangelists
in China and I am sure our Koreans in America will
contribute largely to the work there. [Since writing this and before
copying I have received a letter from Hawaii saying the Presbyterians there
were sending me \$120.00 for the Mission Committee in Korea.]
My plea however is not on the low plane of financial profit
but it is that it is our duty and privilege to care

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spiritually for these Christians who come here and who
look pleadingly to our great Presbyterian Church to care
for its own spiritual children.
Will the Board with sanction the following plan for
one year at least - viz: the employment of but
one Korean as an evangelist to have his headquarters
in San Francisco (or Oakland) under the direction of Mr.
Laughlin - this evangelist to have spiritual oversight
of all the Korean work of our Church - to keep in
communication with our churches, to see that they
identify themselves with our churches, to organize them
in groups of worshippers and to act as the connecting
link between the Church in Korea and the Koreans here
and between our Church in America and the Koreans here,
to visit these groups if possible once or twice a year
and to make his headquarters in San Francisco a Bureau
of information for the religious life of our Korean people.
The man for this work is here - a son of Elder Wang of
Pyongyang - himself a former deacon in the Pyongyang
Church and within one year of graduation from our
Academy when he left there. He is a man whom we have
known and tried and who has the confidence of the Koreans
believers and unbelievers.
Six Hundred Dollars ^(2600?) will establish this work for one year.
The Koreans assure me that they will raise one hundred
Dollars of that. I have \$32.00 from the Church in Pyongyang
Contributed for Relief of the Christians suffering from the earthquake

or if not needed for that - for Church purposes here, which 11
is available for this work - so that \$468.00 is all
that the Presbyterian Church in America needs to give to
care for one year for the spiritual needs of from 50 to 100
of its Korean members and to systematically seek the
evangelization of the other Koreans in America.

If undertaken now we shall be in position to care
for larger numbers later on and can lead on to greater
self-support.

Delay means discouragement to our people, loss of spiritual
power and the loss of an advantageous position for pre-
sented, the work later on if larger numbers come.

For us to refuse to take up work among these people will
be a severe blow to our people in Korea who urged me
on and on again to see that work was begun here
and who feel keenly our failure to care for our people in Hawaii.
I join them in their earnest plea that you make provision
for this work and in their prayer that the duty of our
Church may be made clear.

Is there not some one to whom you can present these
lines aside from the regular gifts? The Board will for
this year provide \$468.00?

I know that the Methodists have suggested one Korean Church
in America. In that case it should be our Church. We have
the most education here and by far the largest Church in Korea.
To turn this work over to the Methodists will build up their
work in Korea at the expense of our work and their Church
in Korea is not doing for the Koreans the same efficient work

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that our Church is doing. Why not build up our own 12 work which is accomplishing so much more?

To turn these people away is to disown them against their earnest wish and against the wishes of the Church in Korea and the Korea Mission.

I trust I am not writing too frankly, nor at too great length nor in any earnestness and strong desire in a vein to which you may take exception. OK

I do not believe our Church in America will refuse to give this small sum as an extra gift if the Board will sanction the work and present a request for that sum.

Each Missionary coming home on furlough will be delighted to come into helpful contact with one or more of the groups of Korean Christians and our people in Korea will rejoice to know that we are working after their relatives and friends here and this in turn will be another factor in developing and maintaining the excellent "esprit de Corps" which is so characteristic of our Korea Church and which enthusiastic zeal is no small factor in the progress of our work.

The Langhlin who knows the influence of such work upon the work on the Mission field strongly endorses my plea and will gladly give sometime to directing the Korean Evangelist.

May in the erection of new Buildings for the Chinese work cannot one or two rooms be provided as Korean Headquarters?

I am sure you will grant me the right to express

My judgment and to ask a serious consideration of it¹³
when I say that for the sake of the work in Korea,
for the encouragement of our Missionaries and the
Leaders of the Korean Church it is ~~worth~~^{more} than worth
while for the Board to take up this work.
With an earnest prayer in behalf of these people who
are our spiritual children dear to us, whom we
love and who love us with a pure love.

Sincerely yours in the Master's Work

Samuel A. Moffett.

P.S. If it is possible to secure action on this and
that favorable action before the 20th of August
I wish very much you would telegraph me at my expense
that I may make arrangement with Mr. Pang before
I leave for Indiana. He will be free to begin
work the 10th of September. S.A.M.

The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Syen Chyun Korea August 10, 1906

Dear Doctor Brown: **Dr. Brown**

salutes you, ~~twelve~~ ^{twelve} thousand strong. ¹ Considering that it was only sixty five hundred a year ago, that is not so bad. I take pleasure in sending you a copy of our annual station report. I would suggest that it be sent to the supporters of Syen Chyun in lieu of a quarterly letter. As you see it is condensed and yet it gives a fair view of the year's work. Really only those who come to see our work can form an estimate of it, so what we write is not so informing after all. Here in the north we feel that the public in America, possibly including the Board, has lost the perspective of the Korea Mission. It is no wonder for the work changes so rapidly that even those on the field have hardly grasped the significance of the changes.

Since I have been in charge of the work of this station for a year I am probably qualified to draw a few startling comparisons that will illustrate what I mean by changed perspective. In using the other stations of the mission as a basis of comparison, please do not understand that I mean in any way to disparage the work that they are doing. I merely wish to give what I conceive to be a correct balance to the relative importance and urgency of different parts of the work. My comparisons are made in the best of tempers and in a contemplative and observational tone of voice, like an unbiased, mechanical reporter writing what he has seen. Please do not misunderstand my mental attitude.

The average person in America who knows anything about Korea knows of Seoul. When he thinks of Korea he thinks of Seoul, when he gives he gives to Seoul, the average missionary talk, or letter or study class begins with Seoul and maybe gets very little farther. I know that this statement is a little broad, but in a general I think I can say that Seoul is better known than any other part of Korea and more considered by the home church. Now as a matter of fact you know that the center of the Korea Mission moved to Pyeng Yang ten years ago, in fact over half the developed work of the Mission is in Pyeng Yang, but America and the Mission hardly know it yet. Now suppose we take Pyeng Yang as a fulcrum with Seoul and the south on one end of the teeter board and our little station of Syen Chyun on the other and let us see which end is the heavier.

In extent of territory Syen Chyun station falls just a trifle behind the four southern stations, but in developed native work Syen Chyun is now larger than the four stations of Seoul, Chongju, Taiku, and Fusan. Compare our report with theirs and you will see that this is true. I have had thirteen native helpers under us the past year, any one of them handling with an occasional hint from me a larger work than the work of Fusan station. Up to this year any one of them was handling as large a work as Taiku station, but Taiku's increase this year has changed that. In schools we have about double the number of schools and double the number of pupils to be found in the four southern stations. We have only one hospital, but it is doing the same amount of work that any of their hospitals are doing, not even excepting the expansive Severance plant.

In comparison with other missions our southern stations may not be overmanned but compared with northern Korea, the south is very much overmanned. The Mission was aware of this and tried to withdraw from Fusan and work that little patch by a helper from Taiku four years ago, but that plan miscarried and we still have two ordained men tied up there with work enough for about one Korean. Taiku, with about as much work as two northern native helpers, is overstocked with four ordained men, don't mean that the southern brethren are not working even harder than we, but it is work to create work, while ours is a desperate struggle to overtake work that is already four times the big for us and growing all the time. Miss Chase said the other day that was

she used to think herself overworked in Fusan with thirty women to care for and had to seriously consider appealing for another single lady to help. ^{She only} has more 6000 women to look after up here and is probably too busy to think of calling for help. That is about the boat all of us are in up north. It all depends on the point of view whether you are busy or not. A Fui Ju merchant said the other day, "Why they have above twenty clergymen in Seoul, looking after a much smaller church than we have in Fui Ju and no sign of a missionary". They even have two foreign pastors to each local church in Seoul, while up here I have been in charge of nearly 80 churches this year.

Decidedly compared with the north, the south is overmanned. More than half the work of the Mission is at the fulcrum, Pyeng Yang, and the one fourth on the Syen Chyun end is considerably heavier than the one fourth on the Seoul-Chongju-Taiku-Fusan end; but the ordained men of the Mission are distributed 14 in Pyeng Yang and Syen Chyun and sixteen in the south, and the total missionaries stands 24 for the northern three-fourths of the work to 44 for the southern one fourth.

As you see the workers are very unequally distributed, but the money is still more unequally distributed. The ratio between the stations for distributing the Board's annual grant to the Mission was unfortunately petrified years ago and remains unchanged in spite of changes in the work. Ever since I have been in Korea the Board's grant has been distributed about as follows: -- Seoul 30%, Fusan 14%, Taiku 11%, Pyeng Yang 22%, Syen Chyun 9%, and the rest "mission expenses", i.e. used in Seoul "for the general work of the mission". Last year we made strenuous representations of the growth of the Syen Chyun work and asked for a more equitable distribution, but the Mission was dead against us. I presume all we can say this year will be of no avail to change this fixed ratio. I think you will admit that this is pretty tough on us. Because our forefathers decided that Syen Chyun ought to get nine percent of the Mission's funds we go on getting nine percent, even after our work has grown to more than 25% of the Mission's work. Take Syen Chyun and Pyeng Yang combined and here is three fourths of the Mission's work getting less than one third of the appropriations.

You see it is necessary to use a great deal of money to create work for the surplus people in the south, while up here work is all the time going undone that is created ready to hand without any expense. For instance it costs several thousand yen to build a school in Seoul and several thousand more each year for running expenses and then you have to coax and pamper students to get them in. Up here both Syen Chyun and Fui Ju are eager to build and equip and pay running expenses of schools without a cent of expense to the Board, but there is no one to take charge of the schools and Fui Ju in desperation would even be willing to import some one from America and maintain him liberally. By simply transferring the person at the head of the Seoul school, all the expense of the Seoul school could be saved and there would be a bigger and better school in the north overflowing with students eager to pay well for their instruction. Mr Severance has spent ¥50,000 for a hospital in Seoul and it costs ¥15,000 (¥2,300 Board money) per year for expenses. The "Sharrocks Memorial Hospital", as we call it in Syen Chyun, cost ¥5000 to build and ¥600 per year foreign funds per year to maintain (thanks to the aforesaid petrified method of distributing the grant), yet considering all things, it is doing practically equal work and the Sharrocks hospital is purely missionary with no taint of philanthropy in it. If Mr. Severance wants to do purely missionary work let him detach one of the physicians from the Seoul hospital.

and put him in Eui Ju with ¥5000 for a plant and about ¥800 for expenses and I will guarantee that the Eui Ju hospital will do practically the same work that the Seoul hospital does now.

I know it is the imperial policy of Mission boards to pour men and money into unproductive fields and economize shamefully in handling the harvest, but I cannot refrain from saying that it looks to a superficial observer like very poor agriculture. To expect less than half of the men of this mission to take less than one-third of the money and handle more than three-fourths of the work is rather frivolous, to say the least. We may all be financial geniuses up north and able to make a dollar go as far as a hundred dollars ordinarily would; and we may all be great organizing ecclesiastical statesmen, able to swing single handed huge dioceses freshly carved out of heathenism, but I doubt it, and sooner or later will come the limit of strain and the breaking point and disaster. The overwhelming tide that is pouring in upon us here will soon get beyond our control unless the policy of the Mission is changed and we have a redistribution of men and funds. I would rather postpone for a few years our battering at the southern stone walls than have a wild cat runawy church on our hands here in the north that will be a grand horrible example to the rest of the world and an effectual damper on future work north or south. We have outgrown our present distribution of men and money, but as yet neither the Mission nor the Board are fully conscious of it. *Yes we are*

And another thing, when you people in America think of the personnel of this Mission you are apt to name certain men as outstanding figures. I doubt if the average person in America who is interested in missions is at all aware that the man whose genius has really made the Korea Mission is Dr. Moffett of Pyeng Yang. Mr. McKenzie of the London Mission is a widely travelled man and a close observer of missions and I have his estimate of Moffett as he expressed himself a few days ago when he passed through here. He regards Moffett as one of the great men of missions. I doubt whether there is anywhere in the world so huge a work as the result of the ideas of one man. The rest of the men here in the north are average men. We have no brilliant men like Underwood and Gale and Reynolds in the North, but our average men have been content to accept Moffett's leadership and to work along his plans and the result has been glorious success in Pyeng Yang and Syen Chyun, i.e. Moffett's sphere of influence. I have for some time regarded him as the father of the Korean church, three-fourths of which is run on lines laid down by him, and I imagine the other fourth would be more prosperous if his principles were followed. Nevius is theory but Moffett is practice. Moffett is Nevius in action and projected into big things.

There are a few other things that might be said by way of blowing the northern horn and perhaps some of the things I have said could have been better put some other way. As I said you must come and see the situation to realize it and if I have conveyed the lancee unduly please remember that it has been in order to straighten an image that I conceive to be rather badly distorted by the present spectacles. My purpose is pacific, not polemic. I presume the Mission will wake up and get the proper focus on the situation some day and meanwhile I feel no call to be a prophet so I shall not proclaim these radical views very widely, but in spite of their apparent "radical-ness" they are views that I have been studying carefully for four years now and with growing conviction that they ought to be expressed.

So far the danger line has not been crossed and it is a glorious report that we are bringing in this year. I personally baptized 1027 people. I might have spent my lifetime in America without anything like that. How can I have a single dependent thought?

Yours sincerely
C. E. Kearney
Mr. Whittier arrived here before yesterday.

RECEIVED
SEP 4 1906
Dr. Halsey.

104

Halsey trying
to raise
Madison Indiana

DR. BROWN
SEP 4 - 1906
RECEIVED

Aug 31 1906
S. A. Moffett

Rev. A. W. Halsey D.D.
106 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Dear Dr. Halsey:

Your letter of Aug 10th in
reply to mine to Dr. Brown - reached me in San Rafael
Calif. and was most gladly received. I had a talk
with Mr. Pang before leaving California and I eagerly
await further word from you saying that the \$468.50
need to inaugurate the Korea work has been found.
It will be a keen disappointment if anything prevent
the beginning of work among our Korean Christians in
America and I hope to hear from you soon so that
I may write to Mr. Pang and to Mr. Langhlin that Mr.
Pang may begin at once along the lines arranged with
him before I left California.

I delayed filling out the enclosed postal until arrival
here as before that my plans were not really settled.
I expect to be here until Nov 1st after which I hope
to be in Princeton Seminary until Feb 1st.

With kindest regards
Greetings

Sincerely yours
Samuel A. Moffett.

40 Oct. 1906

MEDICATION BY THE CAROLINE LADD HOSPITAL. PYONG YANG, KOREA.

Nearly twelve years ago the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church sent a doctor to Pyong Yang, Korea. For a year or so before that, missionaries had visited the place and remained for a few weeks at a time. Some 100 professing Christians were the total enrollment. With the coming of the doctor permanent occupation was possible for even as he arrived the country was ravaged by cholera so it was unsafe for missionaries or any one else to live so far from aid. The first year the doctor was supposed not to do any medical work but to spend his best efforts in acquiring the language. No appropriation was thus made for medicine either by the Board or the Missions. Sick people, however, took no such view soon as it was known that a foreign doctor was in the country, crowds came for aid. He borrowed about \$70. secured a small shack of low rocks and commenced seeing urgent cases. A man with gangrene of the arm came under that class and amputation saved his life. One blind with cataracts for some nine years was operated on and sight restored. Some severe fevers treated, and so it went on. In a few months several thousand patients had been seen and the whole surrounding country knew that "things undreamed of in medical and surgical science in Asia" were daily done in Pyong Yang. After a year or so we secured some \$1500. from America and built a little hospital and dispensary. For seven years we held forth there at a cost to the church in America of about \$550. a year, which sum also included all medical supplies for missionaries. About 80,000 different persons crossed the threshold of the little hospital and nearly wearing the thick steps out, and the location being urgently needed for a Girls' school we appealed for money to build a larger and better hospital. Mrs. Caroline L. Ladd of Portland, Ore., nobly responded, and giving \$7,000 through the North Pacific Board, enabled us to erect the hospital which her friends insisted on calling after her. The old hospital made a splendid beginning for a Girls' Boarding School so every stick was conserved for the ~~most~~ rapidly growing needs of the work here. The new building consists of a fine dispensary- two wings, one in native, and one in ~~modern~~ style - wards for some 25 patients, house for the superintendent, room

10R COPY

Pyong Yang

- 2 -

students and for persons coming with sick, laundry and other parts, so complete that though small, it is the most complete hospital plant in Korea and this notwithstanding we had to "cut out" one building - an isolation ward - for lack of funds. The equipment is fairly complete, though, as always in hospitals, there is much to be desired which we have not got.

The erection of the hospital has been under charge of Mr. Lee who has had charge of all building in the station. As to its success as a building I quote from the station report to the Board and Mission just published. "The station can now point to its hospital with pride. It occupies a fine site on a public highway and is built in such a way as to be of commanding appearance."

For the dedication of this plant, whose previous existence as an infirmary under another roof, has seen the growth of the work so that in the territory years ago it ministered to the sick has now two other stations and doctors in them, less than 100 Christians now 21,842 adherents in the same territory. In all this districts, patients from every section have come in the past twelve years to Pyong Yang, and how much influence the hospital has had in the growth no human being knows. It has been the main exponent of Christian charity and the strongest illustration of "by their works". The dedication was held on Oct. 15, 1906, and some 1200 people assembled to take part. Rev. Mr. Noble, of the Methodist Mission made the opening prayer. Four well known Koreans spoke well on necessity of supporting the hospital. One a graduate of the medical class spoke for the medical college department, one spoke for the evangelistic phase. Mr. Lee made the dedicatory prayer and after refreshments, the assemblage dispersed. It was a happy occasion and many spoke of its enjoyable features. Financially the hospital now - as forsooth it must - flies with its own wings. We have not a single endowed bed and the \$375. we are assured of from the Board is only what a large missionary station of this size should have for the families and children for medical necessities. What a blessing if we had but \$500. a year from America for true charity for the Koreans! It costs a little over \$1500. a year to run it, and most all of this must come from the Koreans, and is coming, but how fine it would be if we could aid them just a little, and so do not riskly

POOR COPY

Such in brief is the Caroline A. Ladd hospital dedicated to the service of God on Oct. 15, 1906. The number of patients is nearly a thousand a month and the daily ministration to the sick, the sorrowing and the very poor is, as you all know, the most potent, the most powerful and the most sincere form of missionary labor.

May the doctor in charge and all who have to do with it in any way be reflexly blessed as they bless those with whom they come in contact!

(signed) J.H. Tella.

OR COPY

make you acquainted
in New York or Washington
have her miss
influence and

of numerous my...
Other colleagues from the Methodist side
we are confidently expecting to do
work than ever, whether we do or
Sincerely & lovingly yours

Madison Indiana
Oct. 22 1806
Mr. A. J. Brown **RECEIVED**
156 Fifth St. OCT 24 1806
New York
Dear Dr. Brown
your letter

letter concerning the funds for
work among the Indians in California
has a been disappointment
previous letter led me to believe
the work would be undertaken
and I had written to the
Bureau in that expectation
They will feel it very keen that
we British neglect them and
be the first time in my history
with the Bureau I find myself
in the position of writing them
that lacks the note of encouragement

and hopefulness.
I have just received a letter from
them telling me that the Methodists
were preparing their plans for work
among the Indians and saying the
immediate beginning of the work.
I feel that the message I have
for the Church at home comes
with greater power and conviction
now in the end when not
accompanied with a letter for a
contribution at the time for some
specific item in the work in
which I have a personal interest
but wide from that I should
we are able to raise the
work needed in time to take
advantage of our present opportunity.
I know not where I can locate
the money needed but I am
willing to give \$1000 of my own
money for it if that will secure

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For the dedication of this plant, whose previous existence as an institution under another roof, has seen the growth of the work so that in the territory where 12 years ago it ministered to the sick has now two other stations and doctors in them, then less than 100 Christians now 31842 adherents in the same territory. In all this district patients from every section have come in the past twelve years to Pyongyang and how much influence the hospital

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May the doctor in charge and all who have to do with it in any way be reflexly blessed as they bless those with whom they come in contact!

J. H. Wells
 POOR COPY

seems large on Sta at K. K p. 2
To Dr. Arthur L. Blain, No. 26, 1906
Cent. of local committee for boat
his prof. to relative of friend
letter concerning motor boat for use on the Yalu River.
By Rev. Hubert E. Blain, Korea

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1906
Dr. Blain

The Mission very generously voted to approve a plan to try reducing traveling expenses in connection with the Kong Kai work by means of the use of a motor boat on the Yalu River. The present cost of a trip from Sen Chuan or any point on the railroad to Kong Kai by pack pony is approximately \$130.00 for the round trip.

~~This was actually what Mr. Bombardier charged the denomination accounts of Piesong Yong and Sen Chuan to pay for his trip last Spring. My expenses were greater for I visited all the groups. If a station is to be opened at Kong Kai, at least five people should be stationed there. At least three of these would be supposed to attend annual meetings at Mission expense. This would make \$390 out of the Mission running expenses, besides \$260 out of private funds for it would be impossible to leave women there alone as a rule. But this is figuring at the lowest possible rate. Women cannot easily make such trips on horses and the cost of chair coolies would run the bill for a single trip to~~

annual meeting up at least \$200 more. I presume
the result would be inability to attend annual meetings.
If a station is not opened at Karg Kai someone
is going to have to come for the work from Sen Chun
for a good many years to come. The distance is so
great that a man cannot afford to do half the work in the
spring and half in the Fall simply because mortal
man is not constituted with a constitution capable of
putting him over all those high mountain passes
so many times in a year. Many of them it is utterly im-
possible to ride over even on the hardy little Kowen horses
etc. The shortest possible trip, accomplishing all the
necessary work at present means ten weeks away from
Sen Chun. The trip I am now planning is scheduled to
get me back to Sen Chun in 98 days after leaving. I
spent 107 days out last Spring on the same trip. My own
feeling is that that is too long for a man to be away
alone in inaccessible regions. It is too far to be able
to make two trips and it takes an unsafe length of
time to do the work on one trip. The question has

very naturally arisen as to the possibility of
using a boat on the Yalu to solve the problem. I
am not absolutely certain our first attempt at
a boat will solve the problem. I am not absolutely
assured that it will be found profitable to use a
boat if we do not open a station at Kong Kai.

A station at K.K. will make a boat game kind an
imperative necessity. I am afraid of the boat
business because I know it is no automatic fairy
dream, but will require patience, skill, and may
involve accidents and quite an expenditure of time
and money, with possibly failure in the end.

Facing this possibility, I made a trip down
the Yalu River in a lumber raft from our Tung Kung
group which is on the Yalu 1100 li above Wei fu, to
Wei fu. I found some 10 quite powerful rapids in the
river. As far up as I saw the river, a point about
300 miles from Wei fu it was still a large river some
300 ft. wide and navigable for Chinese and Korean
silt boats which draw about 2 ft. of water. Like all

Karun rivers is made up of what might be called lakes which are very deep, slow current, and often 500 ft wide, and rapids, where the water is shallow and rushes down rapidly over the shallow bed - always solid rock. I kept count with my watch for 100 miles (Eng) and found that the average rate was approximately 20 li or 6 miles per hour, made by a raft of lumber floating dead weight in the current. I therefore calculate that the water pouring down some of the rapids must flow about 10 or 12 miles per hour. Between the rapids the current probably falls in places to 2 miles or 1½ miles per hour. There are more stretches of slow water than of rapid water fortunately. Now my only question about the profitable use of a boat is raised in connection with these rapids.

Chinni Jurtko ^{drawing} carrying 2 ft of water flow right up the worst of the rapids when the wood was proper to give their boats full value. I therefore feel that a motor boat any at all ~~is~~ able to do so well. Besides this there is not a place on the gorge where

boats cannot be conveniently, towed. Therefore
now that of great heavy laden Chinese junk
can be sailed or towed up these rapids a properly
constructed motor boat ought to be able to make
most of the rapids at good speed and could be easily
helped over the worst rapids by towing, at which
the Chinese is expert, without much loss of time.

We have Christians living right on the river bank
at all the points where at present it would be
desirable to leave the boat, and they would be glad
to shelter it during the time the user would be
further inland, if it should be used in its new position.

Nine of our smaller, newer groups are right on
the Yolo and Mr Keams has three or four groups
on the Yolo this side of where my work begins.

But those most in mind the use of the boat by a station
at Hong Kai in which case the boat could be taken
right to the houses on the station right. For Don
young to send you a map showing how the Tong noi

river which is a branch of the Yolo flows solid against
the walls of Kory Kai City. Dr. Storrock in a printed
report states that this branch is 200 ft wide and 8 ft deep
in front of Kory Kai City. I have seen that there are also
rapids on this branch of the Yolo but I do not doubt a
boat could go clear to the West Gate of Kory Kai City
from the wharf at Wei Jui.

It ought to take not more than 5 or 6 days to
make the trip up in a boat. The trip down with good
water could be made in two days. This would
be time when study and plans of work could be made.
It would be a pleasant restful trip. Comparing it
with the hard muscular grind of 10 days at least
over the mountains from Kory Kai to Sen Chun.

It seems to me there can be no question as to the
duty due here to try to use it. I was therefore greatly
delighted with the Mission approval. I had presented
the request for permission to try to get a boat which
I presumed would have to be Mission property. Other
members felt that I would be better able to solve the

problem of the boat should become my own property. This was more than I had hoped or dared to ask. In fact it was done largely as a safeguard to the running expenses of the mission. They simply wanted that I should be sure to have sufficient money to carry out the plan without drain upon the Mission treasury. I hope the whole project may meet the approval of the Board. +

I believe that no boat made by the Motor Boat Companies in the U.S.A. exactly meets the needs, as to what we must have here. The boat must hold 7 or 8 passengers and be able to carry baggage besides. It must so have its screw propeller shielded or mated up under the rear of the boat so to protect it in case of contact with the rock bottoms of the rapids. It must have a flat or rather wide prow, and bottom. It must not draw over 15 inches of water and must be light enough so men can carry it from the water to houses for protection in times when it must be left alone.

I have been examining Catalogues of the principal motor boat

firm in America and I gather that a boat between 20 & 25 feet long, carrying 8 passengers and baggage, weighing about one ton can be gotten for about \$600. plus \$200 freight, making a total of \$800+ as an estimate. If there were reliable ship builders here I should prefer having only the motor - from America. Possibly that might be the best way. But neither the Japanese or Chinese sail boat exactly meets the needs, they are too clumsy. You can see I am not wanting a large launch like the Dorothy on the African Coast costing hundreds of dollars each year to run as I hear that boat has cost. I am wanting a little boat of some valuable timber and strength and I believe, hundreds of dollars to the mission.

I wish therefore you would refer this matter to any one you feel might be interested in helping me get such a boat. If you have some one well experienced in motorboat matters to whom you can refer me I should like to get all information possible. If you know of any given you would be willing for me to write to on the subject I wish you would let me have the opportunity. I wish Hong Kai were nearer the rest of the world but it is not and God has seen fit to give us a thousand Christian brethren than to care for and I believe a boat would help us in so doing.

Yours respectfully
H. E. Sloan

Let's see
what in?

144

S. Moffett
209 Hodge Hall
Princeton Theol. Sem
Princeton N.J.
Nov. 26 1906

Rev. V. J. Brown Esq.
56 Fifth Ave.

New York:
Dear Dr. Brown:

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1906
Dr. [Signature]

Some ten days or so ago

I met Mr. Toker of Orange at the Seminary reception here. Actually our conversation turned upon the work of the clinic at Shai Pagan and Mr. Toker asked quite a little about Dr. Whiting and his work and I spoke of his great need of a Dispensary. He then asked me how much would be needed to provide him with a Dispensary and I replied that if had a thousand dollars I was sure that he could put up a building which would answer the most urgent immediate needs and which could be so built that it would form part of a permanent Hospital plant when he was ready to go ahead with plans for that. Nothing further was said at that time but yesterday I was in Orange speaking in the Brick Church and saw Mr. Toker's guest in his home. Yesterday evening & this morning he earnestly asked - When would you like to have the money for that

dispensary? to which I replied that if Dr. Whiting could
have the money at his disposal at once he would be
able to plan to great advantage. Mr. Torrey then said
that he could give a check for the amount at any
time and I suggested that he send it to the Board.
You will probably receive a check from him within a
few days - and I write this to acquaint you with the
situation and because I am so thankful that Dr.
Whiting is to be provided with what I am sure is just
what he wants - a simple but well adapted medical plant
which will meet all his requirements for two or three years
during the establishment of the station and its various
departments of work. The situation is not so urgent
that there will be any reason for cabling and I hope
that as soon as the money is received Dr. Whiting will
be written to saying that the money is available.
He will then be able to secure material this winter and
begin in the early spring.

I expect to be in the Board Room on Friday and on
Saturday and hope to see you for a few moments at that time.

Yours very sincerely
Samuel H. Moffett.

Enclosed with letter no. 26, 1906

RECEIVED

14 Kang Kai, Korea
By Rev. Herbert E. Blain Kai folder

Away beyond Pyeng Yong where the eyes of the Church have been so gladly turned, beyond Syen Chyuen where Mr. Kearns baptized over one thousand Christians last year, away to the North over two hundred and fifty miles, with mountains all about, two beautiful rivers at its feet, is the City of Kang Kai. The city is strongly fortified by great walls and picturesque city gates. All about the mountains and the rivers and forests of pine trees form a landscape of rare beauty.

In 1901 a young man from Kang Kai City named Lee went to Pyeng Yong and became a Christian. Returning home he soon became the center of a large group. Though it has been only five years ago the Kang Kai Church now has between three and four hundred Christians enrolled. In the meantime in the district round about twenty other groups have started. A thousand Christians now are to be found where in 1901 we had no groups at all. The whole country round about Kang Kai

seems ready to believe if the work started is faithfully cared for.

For four years, now, the Korean Mission has been trying to get men and money ready to open a station at Kang Kai. It is over two hundred miles inland from any mission station. There are plenty of people to justify a station. The Christians there are so isolated that they cannot well absorb the spirit of the Church from the older Christian communities at Lyeon Cheun or Pyeng Yang, and unless they are carefully taught are in danger of getting low and imperfect views of the Gospel, and thus of becoming a menace. The command of Jesus to Peter after the Resurrection was meant for us and these Kang Kai Christians. "Feed my sheep." What should it mean to the Christian Church in America that one thousand new Christians in a distant corner of Korea are calling for some one to come and guide them aright? Each year bands of these hardy mountaineers make trips to Lyeon Cheun and Pyeng Yang, over the great mountains and through the winter snows to attend the Bible classes so they may go back and teach their brethren. But there are about five hundred Christian women in the Kang Kai district who have no way of getting "

touch with what Christianity is doing for their sisters in the older Christian communities.

The call for help is doubly important, first because we must obey Gods command and feed with the true Gospel message the one thousand Christians of Koug Koi and second because there are people for over one hundred miles in every direction from Koug Koi who still have not received the Gospel and could best be reached from there.

We need seven thousand dollars to open the station and approximately two thousand dollars yearly for running expenses. Trusting that He who sent His Spirit to save these one thousand brethren from heathen darkness can also cause men to give money to care for them if we but do our part in publishing the great need we lay this matter before the Church and ask for help. Anyone desiring to help meet this opportunity of service and desiring a more detailed account of the facts will be gladly supplied with the particulars.

Apply to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Pres. Ch. in the U.S.A. 156 Fifth Ave New York City.

RECEIVED

DEC 18 1908

Dr. BROWN

S. Moffett.
209 Hodge Hall
Princeton N.J.
Dec. 11, 1906.

Dear Dr. Brown:

Thank you for sending me Dr. Corant's letter. It is always gratifying to know that one has in any way helped to arouse an interest in the great work. I certainly very greatly appreciate what Dr. Corant did to bring me into touch with many of the ministers and laymen in Chicago and Canada but feel that often these formal or informal meetings with opportunity for free conversation are productive of more good than the public addresses.

The luncheon at the Hamilton Club and the opportunity to speak to the students in McCosmick Seminary were two incidents which made my short visit to Chicago a most enjoyable one. It was there the Sabbath that Dr. Corant accomplished his great work of paying off an indebtedness of \$27000. which for years had been upon his Church. He now has a great opportunity to lead his people into a larger work.

Word from Korea just received tell of "booming" work at Chai Pyeng and of "a enthusiastic collection taken up for their new Church." This but emphasizes the need for houses there so that the men can be on the ground to look after the work.

(very sincere) Samuel A. Moffett.
man

Enclosed with letter of Nov. 26, 1906

RECEIVED

NOV 26 1906

A Wonderful Privilege.

By Rev. Herbert E. Blair

NH
C. W. H. B
carbons

W. H. BROWN 31

One at home can scarcely imagine the joy that missionaries in Korea are constantly finding in the ever new and surprising ways in which God is multiplying his blessings to the young Korean Church. It is always a joy to meet new believers, but when they come in great numbers it is almost overwhelming.

Song Chinan and his wife were flour sifter merchants who lived at Kang Kai City. They both became Christians and as they traveled over the country together they preached. She seems to have been a better preacher than he was. One of their journeys took them to the beautiful Jung Kang valley where there are numerous villages all huddled together in the extreme North West corner of Korea, where the Yalu river comes in from the East and flows South west toward the Yellow Sea. Remaining in this valley some weeks they found several sympathetic listeners. Gradually they got them to decide to become out and out Christians. So at the next Bible class held in Kang Kai three of these Jung Kang valley people went to meet the

2.
foreign missionary and asked for admission to
the church. This was in the Fall of 1904, just two
years ago. After that because the Kung Kai region
is so far away from Suen Chyun Kung Kai was
not visited for a year and a half but the mission-
ary who ~~at that time visited there~~ ^{visited there last Spring (1906)} decided to go on and
visit this Turg Kung valley group also.

The first surprise was to find as the valley
was approached, so many people living there.
Then the Helper for the first time pointed out that
the Christians lived in three centers and that the
first night's stop had better be made at the first
locality. That night about twenty five Christians gathered
for worship, none of whom had ever seen a missionary.
~~before~~. The next day lunch was taken at the second
Christian village and in the afternoon the third and
largest center was reached. Sunday came and it was
evident the examinations for admission to the ^(Catechumens)
were piling up unexpectedly. Meeting time arrived

and to the utter astonishment of the missionary there were seventy Christians gathered there in that most distant corner of all Korea to worship God. Never before had a missionary been there, nor any other Westerner. Only three ^{four} out of the seventy had ever seen a missionary as far as could be found out. And yet there they were, singing Gospel hymns, eagerly studying the Bible, praying and acting in general like old Christians. They lavished expressions of welcome at the first, then proved their sincerity by their ready compliance with every suggestion offered for their direction, they followed far on the way as the missionary left urging him to be sure to come to Kong Kai to live. Kong Kai is a hundred miles away from where they live but they knew that though a missionary ^{living} at Kong Kai though one hundred miles away could help them more than though he lived at Syen ⁱⁿ which is three hundred miles from the Tung Kang valley.

The Korea Mission is asking the Home Church for \$7,000.00 to open a station at Kong Kai to help these seventy Christians and over nine hundred others in the district who have accepted Christ. Anyone able to help is asked to correspond with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Pres. Church in the U.S.A.

W
H
Yong Yang
Graham Lee -
Korra
Dec 26 - 1986
RECEIVED
JAN 30 1987

Dear Dr. Brown:-

In the course of events it has become ^{Dr. Brown's} ~~Dr. Brown's~~ ^{the} duty to write you the monthly letter. The members of the station are all well and as busy ^{as} ~~as~~ usual. Yesterday we had our Christmas entertainment which was voted a great success by the Korrae. It was a union affair, union of the four Presbyterian churches in the city, and the entertainment was held in the Central church building. As the building is not large enough to hold the crowds we knew would come, it was decided to give the entertainment in the morning for the men, and in the afternoon for the women. Our church will hold nearly two thousand when packed, and yesterday it was packed twice to the limit. In the afternoon I never saw a crowd packed closer than that crowd of women. It was really dangerous, and it was a great relief when the program was finished and we got them out. A crowd of Korrae men, our crew manage, but a crowd of Korrae women is the most unmanageable thing I have ever had anything to do with. The noise was frightful, and there in the back of the room could hear nothing that ~~was~~

2

was said on the platform. In the morning the men were very orderly and quiet, and the program went off delightfully. But in the afternoon — well I found for lack of words to describe it. There was only one thing to do, rush the program through and get them out before someone gets killed. The Christian women were quiet and behaved themselves, but the heavenly women, they were the limit. We can never again have a union Christmas service for the simple reason that we have no building large enough to accommodate the crowds that wish to attend. I'm sorry it is so but such is the case.

During the service in the morning we had an exciting variation in the advent of a crazy man who jammed his way in through the crowd, armed with a small hand axe, with a determination, as he said, to kill one of our elders. He had broken loose from his keeper, and fortunately got in just at the end of the meeting. We had to bind him and take him back to the cell in which we keep him. The man is a member of the church, and in the summer he is at

right, and makes a good living working.
but when the cold weather comes on he goes
crazy. This year he is worse than ever before.
and has become very dangerous. Do you
not see how our church here has before it
all the problems to meet and solve, that the
early church had? Here is the problem of
the insane; there is no government provision
for taking care of a crazy person, so the
church has to meet the problem and solve
it. One year we tried to get the police
magistrate to restrain this man, but it didn't
work. The man was confined a day or two
and then turned loose. The church pays
for a keeper, and I have built a cell
in a house that stands on a hill by itself.
but as yet we have found no Korean who will
look after the man properly. Every once
in so often, he gets loose, and then for
a while things are doing until we catch
him again. The other night I was out
in the country, and while away he got
loose and came to my house, and scared
the ladies quite badly by prowling about the

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hour, and trying to look in at the windows. 4
At last he went away, greatly to the relief
of Mr. Lee and Mrs. ~~It's~~ ~~stop~~ I wish someone
would give us enough money to make
a start toward an insane asylum.

The church is perfectly willing to bear
its problems, but when the problems
come too fast it is difficult.

We are wrestling now with the educational
problem, and the people are doing
nobly, but so much strength has
gone into that - and the regular
work, that we haven't much for
insane asylums -

If we had
a building the church could care
for it and pay keepers. A few
hundred dollars would give us a
fair start.

It is getting dark
so I must stop

Sincerely yours

Graham Lee

Wise in report

W

J. Moffett,
Madison, Indiana.

Dec 31 1906

H
Rev. Arthur J. Brown D.D.,
156 Fifth Ave
New York.

DR. BROWN

JAN 2 1907

RECEIVED

Dear Dr. Brown:

I write to tell you a little
of what Mr. Pang the Korean Evangelist in California
has been doing. He has just returned from his
first itinerating trip and has been to San Rafael
to see Mrs. Moffett and through her sends me a
report of his work.

Mrs. Moffett writes me after hearing Mr. Pang tell of his
work - as follows

"He certainly spent a most profitable time and the
work has a splendid beginning. All the seven points
he visited seem to have given him a warm reception
and he has enrolled nearly 150 in the several
groups. He needed only a leader to bring a response.
Last Sabbath there were to be offerings in the groves
for the support of the work and Pang expects to know
the result soon. He will probably receive the money
and will at once pass it all to Mr. Laughlin.
In Oakland and San Francisco new groups are starting -
about 30 Christians in all. He is in good spirits over

this work and seems to have been wise in some of his decisions."

I greatly rejoice in this work and am sure that the 180 Christians (including the new groups being formed in Oakland and San Francisco) will give us a body which will become a power in caring for the spiritual needs of the Koreans yet to come.

Mr. Pang visited Los Angeles, Riverside, Redlands and Pasadena and some other places. In Los Angeles Rev. A. B. Prichard and his church have taken up the Korean work in a very helpful way.

I shall hope to hear of a good measure of self-support on the part of these people as soon as we hear the returns from their offering for this purpose.

I am sure you will feel that the results so far secured justify the inauguration of this work and that you will be glad to hear this first report from Mr. Pang.

I am enjoying my Christmas season with my Mother here and hear good news from my wife and baby in California.

I had a delightful visit in Chicago and greatly interested Mr. H. P. Crowell in our work in Korea. I expect to be able to make a definite report to you ^{in a few days} as to the form that interest will take.

With most cordial Christmas greetings

Sincerely yours
Samuel A. Moffett.